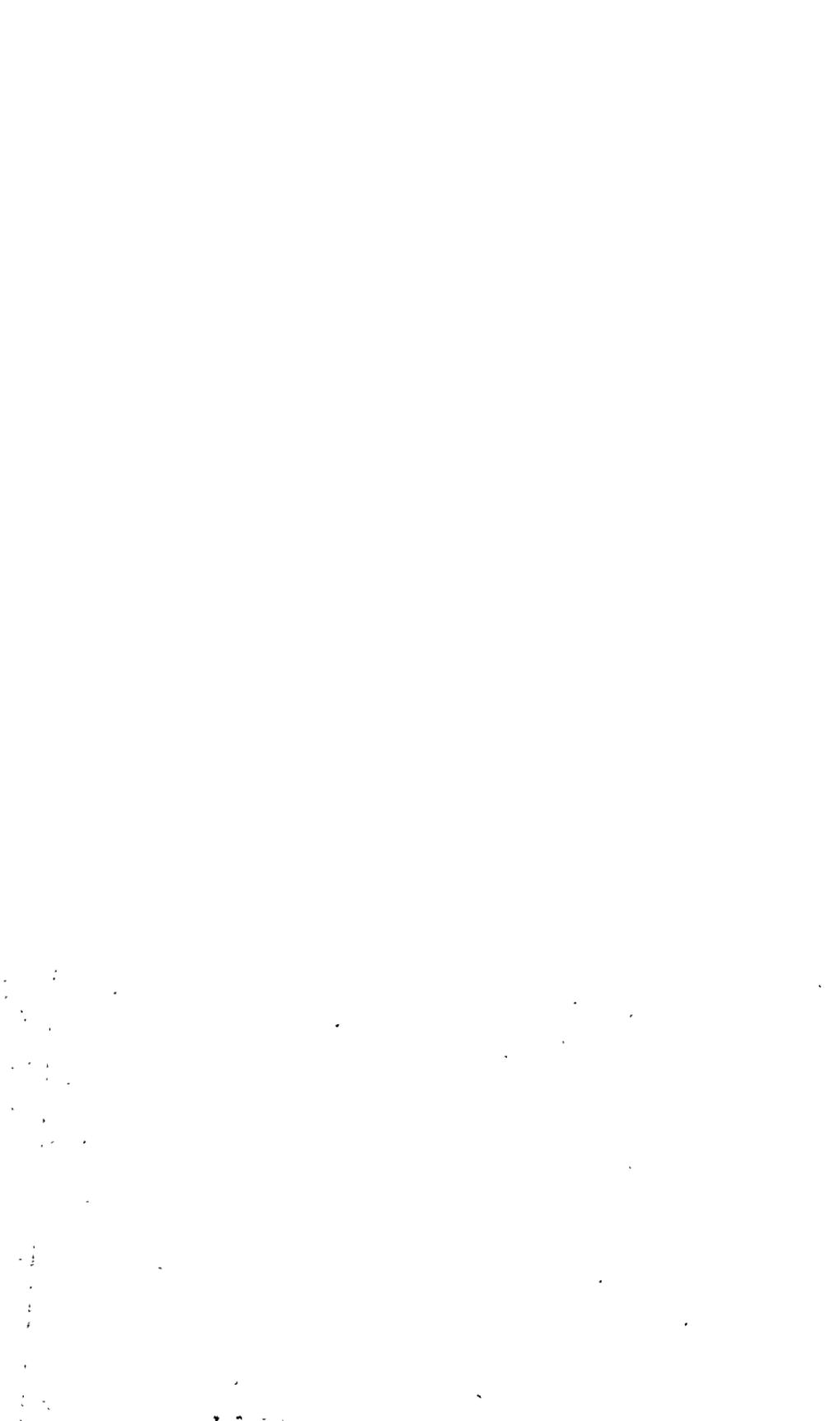


THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT





P R E F A C E

The Third Five Year Plan of the State of Rajasthan is presented in the following pages.

The Third Plan of Rajasthan lays special emphasis on Agriculture, Irrigation & Power, Public Works Programme, Labour incentives, Rural Water Supply and Education. The integrated programme of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Irrigation have been designed to improve the economic life of the people. The schemes have been drawn up keeping in view the development made and experience gained during the Second Plan period.

The Plan in its present form is not intended to be a rigid one. It represents the broad frame work within which development work will be undertaken in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period. The schemes will be re-adjusted, if necessary, to suit the changing conditions.

It is hoped that this publication will be of use to all those who are interested in the development of the State.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Mehta".

(B. MEHTA)

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Rajasthan is the second largest State in India in terms of area. It extends over 1·32 lakh sq. miles. Thus, the geographical area represents 12% of the total area of the country. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Pakistan, on the north and north-east by Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, on the south-east by Madhya Pradesh and on the south-west by Gujarat.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Aravalli hills stretch diagonally across the State from south-west to north-east. The range presents a steep front to the Thar desert in the west and a relatively gentle slope to the fertile land in the north and the east. The heights of Mount Abu are close to the south-western extremity of the range, while its north-eastern end may be said to terminate near Khetri, almost on the borders of Delhi.

Sambhar—the salt lake, is an important basin of interior drainage. From Sambhar to Udaipur, the range forms the water-shed of the rivers falling into the gulf of Cambay and Kutch in the west and the Jamuna-Ganga system in the east. The Aravallis divide the State into two main regions—one to the north-west of the range and the other to the south-east. To the north-west of the range lie the desert and semi-desert wastes of the Thar, occupying large areas of the erstwhile administrative divisions of Bikaner and Jodhpur. This region is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, although it improves gradually from west to east. The south-western winds travel in this region, unchecked by mountains or forests. This region is the hottest part of the country and also the most arid, with an annual rainfall of less than 10". The Luni is the only river of any consequence in this area. The Luni and another river Sukhi, form the drainage of this region.

The region south-east of the Aravallis presents a contrast. This region also can be divided into two zones, viz. (i) the eastern plain covering 8 districts of the erstwhile administrative division of Ajmer, (ii) the southern highlands comprising 8 districts of the erstwhile administrative divisions of Kota and Udaipur. In the eastern plain, with the exception of Shekhawati in which partial desert conditions prevail, the country is for

the most part fertile. The rainfall varies from 20" to 30" per annum. The southern highlands consist generally of an alluvial plateau of open undulating country. The southern parts are covered with rocks, hills and fairly dense jungles. The soil along the banks of rivers is light and sandy, but with developing irrigation facilities some of the best cultivated areas are found here. The average annual rainfall in the area, falling in the erstwhile administrative division of Udaipur, is about 25". The tributaries of the Mahi and Sabarmati have formed valleys in the Udaipur district. The river Banas rises in the Udaipur hills and cutting through a number of flat topped hills, joins the river Chambal. In the south-east of the Aravallis is the plateau comprising roughly the districts of Chittorgarh, Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar. The average annual rainfall in this region varies from 25" to 40". The area is drained through various rivers and streams which flow in the north-east direction and join Chambal. The Berach river drains into the Banas and later on joins the Chambal. The Chambal is the only important perennial river in Rajasthan. This area is very fertile.

The physical features, described above, have influenced the economic and demographic conditions of the State. The low rainfall and the flat terrain account for the absence of perennial rivers except the Chambal. This limits the availability of sites for irrigation projects.

The cost of constructing tanks and reservoirs is also relatively high, because the height of the dam is determined by the maximum water that could be stored in any year. This maximum, however, is realised only once in several years because of the vagaries of monsoon. Irrigation by wells is practised on a large scale.

The absence of perennial rivers and suitable heights account for very few possible sites for generating hydel power. The general scarcity of water explains the limited forest area in the State. The region north-west of the Aravallis is unproductive, mainly for lack of water. The period of the early monsoon showers is short in this area and only a limited acreage can be ploughed up. If sowing is delayed by extensive ploughing, the seed has to be sown in a soil already too dry and results in bad germination. In this area, irrigation from tanks and canals hardly exists except in the northern extremity where the Gang Canal and the waters from the Bhakra project have brought about complete transformation of the economy. The soil in this area is sandy and light, but is fertile when adequately irrigated. Demographic pressure on land is low and animal husbandry is practised on a large scale. The livestock is very sturdy and some of the best breeds are found in this area.

THE PEOPLE

Rajasthan is the most sparsely populated State in the country with the exception of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The population of the State,

according to 1951 Census, was 159·7 lakh—83·1 lakh males and 76·6 lakh females. Thus, the population represented 4·5% of the country's total population. The average density was 121 persons per sq. mile—being as low as 7 per sq. mile in Jaisalmer district and as high as 291 per sq. mile in Bharatpur district.

In 1951, 81·5% of the total population lived in rural areas. The urban population, 18·5%, compared favourably with 17% for the whole country.

The villages of Rajasthan are, on the average, smaller than the villages in the rest of the country. 23,830 villages, out of a total of 31,704 villages, had a population of less than 500. Thus, about 31% of the total population lived in these villages; the comparable figure for the country being 22%. Substantial investment is required in providing a network of communications for connecting small and widely scattered villages.

The tentative estimates of the 1961 Census indicate that the population in Rajasthan has increased by 26·1% during the period 1951-61. The provisional estimate of the population of Rajasthan on 1st March, 1961 is 201·5 lakh—105·6 lakh males and 95·9 lakh females. This represents 4·6% of the country's population. Thus, the average annual rate of increase during the period 1951-61 has been 2·61%.

The concept of urban areas has been modified in 1961 Census. In the 1951 Census, all places with the population of 5,000 and over, as also some places with a population of less than 5,000 but possessing definite urban characteristics, were treated as urban. In 1961 Census, the population of a place has been taken as urban if it satisfies the following three tests:—

- (a) A population of not less than 5,000.
- (b) A density of not less than 1,000 per sq. mile.
- (c) At least three-fourths of the adult male population should be employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

According to this criteria, the urban population constitutes 16·15% of the total population in Rajasthan in 1961.

The sex ratio (females per thousand males) for Rajasthan in 1961 is estimated at 908.

The literacy ratio has appreciably increased in Rajasthan. While there were only 90 literate persons per thousand in 1951, it is estimated that there are now 147 literates in every thousand. The literacy has, thus, increased from 8·95% in 1951 to 14·66% in 1961. The correct procedure for computing literacy ratio would be to exclude the age-group 0-4 from the

population. Since the population of this age-group is not yet available, the above percentages have been calculated on the basis of the total population. The effective ratio can, therefore, be taken as higher than the ratio described above.

According to the 1951 Census about 70% of the total population of the State derived their livelihood from agricultural and allied occupations, non-agricultural occupations accounting for little over 30% of the total population. The occupational distribution is almost like the average all-India pattern and is set out in the table below:—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1951

Occupational Classification	%to total population	All-India percentage
1	2	3
A. Agricultural Occupations ..	69·69	69·8
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ..	43·04	46·9
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ..	22·01	8·9
3. Cultivating labourers ..	3·03	12·5
4. Non-cultivating owners of land and rent receivers ..	1·61	1·5
B. Non-agricultural Occupations ..	30·31	30·2
1. Production (other than cultivation) ..	9·34	10·6
2. Commerce ..	6·85	6·0
3. Transport ..	1·06	1·6
4. Other Services ..	13·06	12·0

For purposes of estimating future projections, it can be assumed that this pattern of occupational distribution will, more or less, remain unaltered.

CHAPTER II

TEN YEARS OF PLANNING

The results of the decade of planned development in Rajasthan are visible in various sectors of development. An event of great significance was the introduction of the Panchayati Raj throughout the State of Rajasthan in the year 1959. This development had a far-reaching impact on the process of planning as well as, to some extent, in the content of planning, at least in those sectors in which most of the schemes of development were transferred to the local bodies. Apart from creating the consciousness of active participation in the adventure of planned development, it also made the people aware of their responsibilities in the common endeavour.

OUTLAYS IN THE FIRST AND THE SECOND PLANS

During the First Plan, a sum of Rs. 54·14 crore was spent in Rajasthan on various development programmes—both under the State Plan schemes as well as the Centrally sponsored schemes. During the Second Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 124·59 crore has been incurred on State Plan schemes as well as the Centrally sponsored schemes including the expenditure on Rajasthan Canal.

THE STATE INCOME

The gross domestic output of Rajasthan at the end of the First Five Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 408 crore. By the end of 1959-60, it increased to Rs. 461 crore at 1954-55 prices, thereby recording an average annual increase of 3·3% as against the all-India average growth rate of 3·1% for the same period. The per capita income in the State is estimated to rise from Rs. 237/- in 1955-56 to Rs. 246/- in 1959-60 at 1954-55 prices. At 1960-61 prices the per capita income, at the end of 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 315/-.

LAND REFORM

Rajasthan has successfully implemented an ambitious programme of land reform. During this decade, the Jagirdari, Zamindari and Biswedari tenures have been abolished. The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 has provided for security of tenure and fixity of rent. Where formerly multiple tenancies and tenures were in existence, there are now only four

classes of tenants viz., Khatedars, Maliks, tenants of Khudkasht and Gair Khatedar tenants. Rents have been fixed and forced labour prohibited. Ceilings on existing holdings and on future acquisitions have also been prescribed. The fragmentation of holdings has been statutorily prohibited and the scheme of consolidation of holdings is in progress.

The State Government has given considerable attention to the rehabilitation of the ex-jagirdars. Lands have been allotted to them at concessional rates in the irrigated area coming under the command of Bhakra Project. Land will also be allotted to them on concessional rates in the Rajasthan Canal commanded area. The cost of the land will be recovered from the ex-jagirdars in easy instalments and without charging any rate of interest. Provision has also been made to grant them taccavi loans, on easy terms, for purchase of agricultural implements, construction of residential houses and construction of wells on their agricultural holdings.

AGRICULTURE

Rajasthan had been a deficit area in foodgrains. As a result of development activities in Agriculture sector, we have not only attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains, but also shown a sizable surplus. A study of the figures of output of the foodgrains in various years shows a marked variation in the output from year to year. This is explained by the influence which the vagaries of monsoon exert on agricultural production. The correct approach, therefore, is to compare the average of the figures of production for a cycle of four years. The average production for the period 1952-56 works out to 37.66 lakh tons and the corresponding figures for the period 1957-61 calculate to 46.94 lakh tons. With the extension of benefits from the Bhakra and Chambal Projects and Rajasthan Canal Project, the State would attain increasing capacity to make a significant contribution towards solving the food problem of the Nation and augmenting the production of commercial crops.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation facilities have been extended through construction of a number of major, medium and minor irrigation works. The net irrigated area increased from 24.88 lakh acres in 1951-52 to 35.71 lakh acres in 1958-59. The Bhakra-Nangal Multipurpose Project had been started before the First Five Year Plan. Located in the Punjab, the irrigation and power benefits from this project are shared by Rajasthan. Upto the end of the Second Plan, the irrigation works in Rajasthan in connection with the Bhakra-Nangal Project have been completed and only minor adjustments of accounts would be carried out in the Third Plan. In the last year of the Second Plan, potential has been created for irrigating 3 lakh acres in Rajasthan from Bhakra-Nangal Project.

The Chambal Multipurpose Project was initiated in the First Plan. The Project will be completed in three stages, consisting of the Gandhisagar

Project, the Rana Pratap Sagar Project and the Kota Dam Project. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are partners in this project. Work on the Kota Barrage of the Chambal Project began in 1952-53 and the Gandhisagar Dam in January, 1953. The Kota Barrage, the Gandhisagar Dam, the Right and the Left Main Canals have been completed by the end of the Second Plan. Irrigation and power benefits have started flowing from these works. In the last year of the Second Plan, potential was created for irrigating 60,000 acres of land in Rajasthan from Chambal Project.

The work on Rajasthan Canal was started during the Second Plan. The main canal from Harike to Ramgarh will be 425 miles in length. During the Second Plan, a sum of 13·07 crore was spent on Rajasthan Canal.

Minor irrigation works received special attention. After the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in October, 1959, the construction of minor irrigation works, each costing Rs. 25,000/- or less has been transferred to the Panchayat Samitis. A special organisation consisting of 25 Irrigation engineers is assisting the Panchayat Samitis in surveying the possible sites for minor irrigation, preparing the project reports and executing them.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In order to evolve a balanced rural economy, pointed attention was paid to the development of animal husbandry activities in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has some of the finest breeds of cattle in India. It also produces 45% of India's wool. The main task in this sector was to take steps to remove the shortage of pedigree bulls in Rajasthan. This was done through the key village scheme, expansion of State cattle breeding farms, purchasing and subsidising male calves and paying premiums for the maintenance of selected bull calves and gaushala development scheme. By the end of the Second Plan, there were 16 key village blocks covering important breeding tracts in Rajasthan. There are two State cattle breeding farms. Piggyery and poultry development were also undertaken. One camel development farm has been established and the activities of camel development have been undertaken in 10 key villages. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 113 sheep and wool extension centres. The number of veterinary hospitals increased from 57 in 1950-51 to 107 in 1960-61. During this decade, the number of veterinary dispensaries increased from 88 to 148 and the number of mobile veterinary dispensaries increased from 2 to 13.

DAIRYING

A survey of milk pockets was conducted and survey in respect of Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur and Ajmer districts has been completed. Preliminaries in respect of Jaipur milk supply scheme have been completed. Ghee grading stations for Agmarking of ghee were organised.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

On 31st March, 1961, 160 community development blocks existed in the State. Panchayati Raj Scheme, however, has been made applicable to the entire State. The entire State will be covered by the community development blocks by the end of October, 1963.

CO-OPERATION

Before the integration of States took place, the co-operative movement was known only to certain pockets of the State. In keeping with the policy of the Government of India, the programme was built up gradually and voluntarily. The number of co-operative societies increased from 3,590 in 1950-51 to 8,077 in 1955-56 and to 17,974 in 1960-61. The coverage of the rural families under the co-operative fold increased from 1·5% in 1951-52 to 5% in 1955-56 and to 24% in 1960-61. The Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was established. The Rajasthan State Industrial Co-operative Bank was organised. The Apex Co-operative Marketing Society and 103 primary marketing societies have been organised by the end of the Second Plan.

FORESTS

During the First Plan, afforestation was carried out on 3,370 acres. During the Second Plan, under the scheme of afforestation, plantation was carried out on 30,290 acres. In addition to this area, plantation was carried out on 10,876 acres under the programme of soil conservation.

During the First Plan, 1,994 sq. miles of forest area was demarcated and settled. During the Second Plan, 7,597 sq. miles were demarcated and settled.

POWER

In 1951, there were only 32 power houses. This number increased to 54 in 1960. The per capita generation of electricity increased from 3·59 kwh in 1951 to 3·99 kwh in 1955 and to 5·47 kwh in 1960. At the beginning of the First Plan, the total installed capacity in Rajasthan was 13,271 KW. The installed capacity at the end of the Second Plan has increased to 1,08,724 KW. Now 131 towns and villages are electrified and many more localities will, in the near future, be electrified as the network of hydel power spreads through Bhakra and Chambal Projects. The power benefits from the Gandhisagar Project (Chambal Stage I) and the Bhakra-Nangal Project have started flowing.

ROADS

Formerly, many of the district headquarters were not connected by surface roads. The decade of planning has witnessed considerable extension

in road mileage and now almost all the tehsil headquarters are connected by road. The roadmileage increased from 11,371 in 1950-51 to 13,988 in 1955-56 and to 16,744 in 1960-61. The number of motor vehicles on road has increased from 9,807 in 1951 to 32,074 in 1960.

INDUSTRIES

Rajasthan is rich in raw materials needed for industrial development and also abounds in mineral resources. Yet it was industrially backward for want of cheap power, means of communication and transport and trained manpower. Today, with the increasing facilities of availability of water and power, development of transport and communication, provision of financial aid through loans and grants, provision of technical training, liberal concessions which State Government has decided to grant to industrial entrepreneurs and for promotion of handicrafts and cottage industries, the State stands at the threshold of an industrial era. The institution of Rajasthan Finance Corporation, central co-operative banks, Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation and the handicrafts emporia have rendered facilities of finance and marketing.

Before Independence, there were very few industries in Rajasthan. Apart from 7 textile mills, the only important industries were the cement factory at Lakhari and the sugar mills at Ganganagar and Bhopalsagar. Industries, therefore, connoted, generally speaking, handicrafts, particularly products of artistic nature and handloom.

Some erstwhile princely States had made attempts to industrialise the area in years preceding the integration of States. Most of these industrial units, however, reached maturity or production stage only after the integration of States. The most important among these were the Ball-bearing factory, The Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., The Man Industrial Corporation-all at Jaipur, and the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur.

In the field of large scale industry, one important factory which was set up during this period was the wagon factory at Bharatpur. There was rapid progress, however, in expansion of the existing industries and particularly of the Sawai Madhopur cement factory. The sugar factory of Ganganagar was taken over by the Government and is being run very successfully. The production capacity of this mill was doubled during the Second Plan period. An effort was, however, made in the Second Plan period to create a proper atmosphere for the development of industries. The entrepreneurs became interested in starting industries in such a manner that they would be ready for production as soon as electric supply was made available early in the Third Plan period. Mention may be made of the lead and zinc smelter at Udaipur, the four new textile mills, the nylon factory at Kota, the caustic soda, calcium carbide and PVC factory at Kota. A copper smelter will be set up at Khetri in the public sector. The Government has also decided to set up a pilot plant for the recovery of sodium sulphate at Deedwana; the work on which has already been started.

A large number of industrialists are getting interested in Rajasthan. About 51 licences for establishing new industries in Rajasthan have been

issued by the Government of India since 1957. 3 new textile mills are under erection at Kishangarh, Bhilwara and Bhawani Mandi. The State Government have made recommendations to the Government of India for granting licences to 54 industries to be set up in Rajasthan. Recommendations have been made to grant expansion licences in the case of 30 existing industrial undertakings.

Loans were disbursed for increasing small scale industries. A survey, conducted recently to ascertain proper utilisation of these loans, indicates satisfactory position in this respect. 14 industrial estates were planned. The work on 3 estates, viz. at Jaipur, Makhupura and Bhilwara has been completed. Construction of the 1st stage of five industrial estates at Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Bharatpur and Udaipur has also been completed by the end of the Second Plan. Initial work regarding acquisition of land and procurement of structural material has also been started at six industrial estates, viz. Sumerpur, Pali, Gangapur, Bikaner, Dholpur and Alwar. By the end of the Second Plan, 48 sheds have gone into production. A significant step taken was the starting of assisted industrial estates. Construction work had started on these estates at Falna and Rani.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is rich in mineral resources. The deficiencies in respect of non-ferrous metals, like copper, lead and zinc can be met in Rajasthan only. Before the First Plan, mining was mostly confined to building stones. Mica mining had also started a few years before independence. It was only after the integration of States that mining industry was properly organised. Uniform rules and rates of royalty were made applicable. The Department of Mines and Geology was equipped to carry out prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources. Mining operations are being carried on for extracting lignite at Palana in Bikaner district. The mining of fluorite at Mandokipal in Dungarpur district has also been taken in hand. Mining of zinc is being done at Zawar mines near Udaipur. This zinc will feed the zinc smelter which is proposed to be established at Udaipur in the Third Plan. The exploration of copper deposits has revealed a vast reserve at Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan. This copper will feed the copper smelter which will be established in the Third Plan. Mining has made substantial progress during the last 10 years and the value of annual production of minerals in the State is now about Rs. 5 crore as against Rs. 3 crore in 1952.

EDUCATION

Substantial progress has been achieved in the field of education. The recent census indicates that the percentage of literacy has increased to 14.66 in 1961 as against 8.95 in 1951. The existing level of development may be low, in certain spheres, as compared to the all-India averages, but it is recognised on all hands that the rate of growth achieved by Rajasthan in various branches of education has been worthy of commendation.

In 1950-51, 14.8% of the children in the age-group 6—11 were going to school. In 1960-61, this percentage increased to 45.7. In the year 1950-51

5% of the children in the age-group 11—14 were attending schools. This percentage increased to 13·9 in 1960-61. In the age-group 14—17, 1·7% of children were attending schools in 1950-51. This percentage increased to 7·3 in 1960-61. The education for girls is free right upto the post-graduate level. A comprehensive scheme of providing scholarships to all students who obtain first division in the examinations, conducted by the Board or the University and the income of whose guardians is less than Rs. 250/- per month, is in operation in the State. Scholarships are also provided liberally on the considerations of merit-cum-need. The proposal to constitute a Scholarship Commission to award scholarships to enable really deserving students to avail of the best education in the country, is under the consideration of the Government. The State Government has also initiated a scheme of granting scholarships to Rajasthani boys who are prepared to study in non-hindi speaking areas of the country and to those students of non-hindi speaking areas who are recommended by their State Governments for further studies in Rajasthan. It is expected that this scheme would be acceptable to other State Governments on reciprocal basis. This will be an important step in initiating a process of bringing about the emotional integration in the nation. The scales of pay of the teachers and the lecturers have been revised upwards.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

Rajasthan had already exceeded, in the year 1959, the all-India average for medical institutions and beds per million of population that were targetted to be achieved by the year 1960-61. This will be evident from the following table:—

(Number)

Items	Institutions Per million population		
	India (1960-61)	Rajasthan (1959)	
1	2	3	
(i) Hospitals/Dispensaries (Allopathic)	..	29	34
(ii) Beds (Allopathic)	..	360	406

The number of allopathic hospitals, dispensaries, maternity & child welfare centres and doctors (only Government employees) in 1950-51 and as existing at the end of the Second Plan are indicated below:—

(Number)

Items	Particulars	
	1950-51	1960-61
1	2	3
(i) Hospitals	..	223
(ii) Dispensaries	..	143
(iii) Maternity & child welfare centres	..	28
(iv) Doctors (Government employees)	..	688

149 primary health centres were established by the end of the Second Plan.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The Government of India had sanctioned 14 schemes under National water supply and sanitation plan in the First Plan. 11 of these schemes have been completed in all respects by the end of the Second Plan. During the First and the Second Plans, 50 new urban water supply schemes were sanctioned by the State Government under the State's Plan. Of these, 18 schemes have been completed in the Second Plan. The remaining schemes are in an advanced stage of progress and will be completed in the Third Plan.

Under rural water supply scheme, continuous efforts have been made to dig more and more wells, so that clean drinking water could be available within reasonable distance. Piped water supply schemes were also undertaken. The problem, however, is vast, particularly in the desert and semi-desert areas. The Government had appointed a committee with Shri Harish Chandra Mathur as chairman, to report on the problem of supplying water to the desert and semi-desert areas of Rajasthan. The committee studied the problem in details and its recommendations were kept in view by the Government while formulating the Third Plan.

HOUSING

The schemes of middle income group housing, slum clearance and rural housing were introduced in the Second Plan. Considerable progress has been made, particularly in the implementation of rural housing scheme. The problem, however, is of a vast magnitude and will require many more five year plans for complete solution. The low income group housing scheme evoked the largest enthusiasm amongst the people and there has been a dearth of funds to satisfy the increasing demand. Progress was made in the construction of industrial housing tenements during the Second Plan.

SOCIAL WELFARE, WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND LABOUR WELFARE

Through the various measures under these programmes, concrete shape has been given to the concept of equality of opportunity. Social services have increasingly been provided for the welfare of the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. Programmes for the welfare of women and children were undertaken under the Social Welfare sector.

25 labour welfare centres have been started. The Employees' State Insurance scheme has been introduced. Medical facilities are being provided to the labourers and their families. 18 employment exchanges have been established in the State. The scheme of collection of employment market information, both in the public and the private sectors through the employment exchanges, has been put into operation.

By the end of the Second Plan, the entire public sector has been covered. Intensive studies in the private sector have also been undertaken in the areas of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Bharatpur.

It was only during the Second Plan that systematic steps were taken to collect the data on employment. The data on self-supporting persons and earning dependents, available from 1951 Census, leads one to the conclusion that there was no significant unemployment in Rajasthan at the beginning of the Second Plan, though there might have been a considerable under-employment in the rural areas. It was estimated that during the Second Plan, there was a net addition of 4·50 lakh persons to the labour force in Rajasthan. Further studies showed that this estimate was slightly on the higher side. It is estimated that the total additional employment was provided to about 3·77 lakh persons during the Second Plan, leaving a back-log of 0·5 to 0·7 lakh unemployed persons at the beginning of the Third Plan. Considering the total back-log of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan for the country as a whole, Rajasthan seems to have fared well in absorbing the net addition to the labour force during the Second Plan.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The success of the Plans depends primarily on the availability of adequate and trained personnel. A suitable training programme was incorporated in the two Five Year Plans of the State and its implementation was regularly reviewed.

A well equipped agriculture college was set up at Udaipur in 1955 in addition to the one which was already functioning at Jobner. The two colleges were expanded and strengthened during the Second Plan. A wing to prepare agricultural graduates was also attached to the D.A.V. College, Ajmer. The intake capacity of these three colleges was 280 in 1960-61. From the year 1959, practical training in the field for a period of four months was made compulsory for the agricultural graduates before appointing them as extension officers.

To meet the requirements of veterinary surgeons, a veterinary college was established in 1954 at Bikaner which was further expanded and strengthened during the Second Plan. A condensed emergency course extending over two years was introduced to meet the shortage of veterinary surgeons. This course was later on discontinued. The training of stockmen was also provided at Bikaner.

A Regional Training Institute was set up at Kota in the First Plan for imparting training to senior subordinate personnel in Co-operation sector. One school at Jaipur was set up in the First Plan for the training of subordinate personnel and another was started at Jodhpur during the Second Plan period. The intake capacity of these two schools is 160 each.

One foresters school at Alwar, with intake capacity of 30 and three forest guard schools at Banswara, Udaipur and Jhalawar, with an intake capacity of 90 each, were established during the First Plan.

Four gramsewak training centres were started in the First Plan at Kota, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur and Erinpura (since shifted to Mandore) to impart training to gramsewaks. During the Second Plan one more centre was started at Deoli. In order to give greater emphasis to practical instruction in agriculture, the periods of teaching in the subject of agricultural soil management and agricultural engineering were increased from 120 to 236. Similarly the periods of teaching in the subject of agricultural crop husbandry were increased from 120 to 134. The annual intake capacity of each centre is 100 but at present about 650 trainees are being trained in all the five institutions. Five panchayat samiti adhyayan kendras were also started in 1959-60 for imparting training to the members of the Panchayat Samitis and secretaries of the Panchayats.

An engineering college was started at Jodhpur in August, 1951 with a three-year degree course in Civil Engineering and two-year diploma course in Civil Engineering with an intake capacity of 35 in each course. Subsequently, the institution was expanded and strengthened, additional courses were introduced and the intake capacity was raised to 175 by the end of 1960-61. Five polytechnics at Ajmer, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar and Jodhpur with a total intake capacity of 700 were also started during the Second Plan to provide facilities for diploma course in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering in addition to the one which was opened in the First Plan period with an intake capacity of 190.

To meet the acute shortage of doctors the intake capacity of the S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur, which was established in 1947 was raised to 120 and a new medical college, with an intake capacity of 100 was set up at Bikaner during the Second Plan period. For the training of auxiliary nurses and midwives, 7 training centres were opened. Four centres with an intake capacity of 50 each, were also set up for the training of compounders. Under the scheme "Integration of Public Health with Basic Course in Nursing" two training centres were established. Proper arrangements for the training of dais, sanitary inspectors and other subordinate health staff were also made during 1951-61.

The existing ayurvedic colleges at Jaipur and Udaipur were expanded and strengthened so as to meet the growing demand of vaidas and hakims in the State. Training of compounders was also provided at Udaipur.

A full-fledged school was established to give initial training to the direct recruits to Rajasthan Administrative Service.

To increase the efficiency of the ministerial staff of the Rajasthan Secretariat, suitable training arrangements were made and the existing staff is being trained in batches of 50 each. A two year diploma course was also started by Rajasthan University for training the candidates who are then directly recruited by the Government as lower division and upper division clerks after the completion of the course.

CHAPTER III

THE THIRD PLAN IN OUTLINE

I. THE OUTLAYS—SECOND PLAN AND THIRD PLAN.

The Second Five Year Plan involved an outlay of Rs. 10527·26 lakh. As against this outlay, a provision of Rs. 23600·00 lakh has been kept for the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Plan provision includes the outlay on the Rajasthan Canal Project, the Pong Dam on the river Beas and the Beas-Sutlej link.

The following statement indicates the distribution of the total outlay as between the various heads of development, both under the Second Plan and the Third Plan:—

Head of Development	Second Plan			Third Plan	
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percen- tage distri- bution		Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percen- tage distri- bution
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Agricultural programmes	.. 1123·18	10·67	2300·00	9·75	
(1) Agricultural production:					
(i) Agriculture	.. 263·49	2·51	569·00	2·41	
(ii) Land development					
(a) Agriculture department	.. 19·56	0·18	50·00	0·21	
(b) Consolidation department	.. 32·50	0·31	40·00	0·17	
(2) Minor irrigation:					
(i) Agriculture department	.. 141·83	1·35	325·00	1·38	
(ii) Irrigation department	.. 276·30	2·62	345·00	1·46	
(3) Soil conservation:					
(i) Agriculture department	.. 18·00	0·17	105·00	0·44	
(ii) Forest department	.. 38·33	0·36	35·00	0·15	

(Contd.)

Head of Development	Second Plan		Third Plan		
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percen- tage distri- bution	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percen- tage distri- bution	
			1	2	3
(4) Animal husbandry	—	172·10	1·63	471·00	2·00
(5) Dairying & milk supply	..	11·90	0·11	69·00	0·28
(6) Forests	125·67	1·20	245·00	1·04
(7) Fisheries	..	9·00	0·09	20·00	0·09
(8) Warehousing, marketing and storage:					
(i) Agriculture department	..	4·50	0·04	6·00	0·03
(ii) Co-operative department	..	10·00	0·10	20·00	0·09
II. Co-operation and Community Development	..	828·50	7·87	2180·00	9·24
(1) Co-operation	..	154·00	1·46	400·00	1·69
(2) Community development	..	674·50	6·41	1200·00	5·09
(3) Panchayats	..	—	—	580·00	2·46
III. Irrigation and Power	..	4536·49	43·10	12100·00	51·27
(1) Irrigation:					
(i) Rajasthan Canal	..	—	—	3800·00	16·10
(ii) Pong Dam	..	—	—	2500·00	10·59
(iii) Others	..	2536·98	24·11	2210·00	9·37
(2) Flood control	..	—	—	90·00	0·38
(3) Power	..	1999·51	18·99	3500·00	14·83
IV. Industry and Mining:	..	604·40	5·74	895·00	3·79
(1) Large and medium industries		14·25	0·14	30·00	0·13
(2) Mineral development	..	40·15	0·38	365·00	1·54
(3) Village and small industries	..	550·00	5·22	500·00	2·12
V. Transport and Communications:	..	941·50	8·94	1320·00	5·59
(1) Roads	..	941·50	8·94	1300·00	5·51
(2) Tourism	..	—	—	20·00	0·08

(Contd.)

Head of Development	Second Plan		Third Plan				
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percent- age distri- bution	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percent- age distri- bution			
			1	2	3	4	5
VI. Social services ..	2391.90	22.72	4595.00	19.47			
(1) General education and cultural programmes ..	975.10	9.27	1778.50	7.53			
(2) Technical education ..	81.15	0.77	331.50	1.40			
(3) Health:							
(i) Modern medicine ..	347.51	3.30	825.00	3.50			
(ii) Ayurved ..	47.95	0.46	70.00	0.30			
(iii) Urban water supply ..	148.96	1.42	500.00	2.12			
(iv) Rural water supply ..	195.00	1.85	200.00	0.85			
(4) Housing:							
(i) Low income group housing ..	170.00	1.62	215.00	0.91			
(ii) Industrial housing ..	93.50	0.88	70.00	0.30			
(iii) Rural housing ..	—	—	125.00	0.53			
(iv) Slum clearance ..	—	—	10.00	0.04			
(5) Welfare of backward classes ..	228.50	2.16	325.00	1.38			
(6) Social welfare ..	42.53	0.41	40.00	0.17			
(7) Labour and labour welfare ..	61.70	0.58	100.00	0.42			
(8) Public co-operation ..	—	—	5.00	0.02			
VII. Miscellaneous ..	101.29	0.96	210.00	0.89			
(1) Statistics ..	10.00	0.09	30.00	0.13			
(2) Information and publicity ..	40.99	0.39	65.00	0.27			
(3) Local bodies (Urban community development) ..	—	—	75.00	0.32			
(4) Others (Mandis) ..	50.00	0.48	40.00	0.17			
(5) Un-allocated ..	0.30	—	—	—			
TOTAL ..	10527.26	100.00	23601.00	100.00			

The total outlay of the Plans of all the States in India aggregates to Rs. 3847.31 crore. The following statement indicates break-up of this outlay as between major heads of development in the Plans of all the States and in Rajasthan's Third Plan:—

Major Head of Development	Third Five Year Plan				
	All States		Rajasthan		
	Outlay (crore Rs.)	Percen- tage dis- tribution	Outlay (crore Rs.)	Percen- tage dis- tribution	
1	2	3	4	5	
Agricultural programmes	..	561.67	14.61	23.00	9.75
Co-operation and community development	..	379.72	9.88	21.80	9.24
Irrigation and power	..	1524.31	39.61	121.00	51.27
Industry and mining	..	216.61	5.64	8.95	3.79
Transport and communications	..	250.31	6.50	13.20	5.59
Social services	..	867.25	22.54	45.95	19.47
Miscellaneous	..	47.44	1.22	.2.10	0.89
TOTAL	..	3847.31	100.00	236.00	100.00

2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

During the Second Plan, a target of raising Rs. 11.00 crore as additional taxation was fixed. This target was exceeded and the State raised Rs. 13.50 crore by way of additional taxation. Similarly, the target of raising resources through floating public loans and the share in collection of small savings, both taken together, was more or less, achieved. This would be evident from the following statement:—

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Target	Achievement		
			1	
1	2	3		
1. Loan	..	8.00		14.85
2. Share in small savings	..	12.00		5.18

After discussions with the Planning Commission it has been decided that for financing the Third Plan of Rs. 236 crore, the State Government will have to raise resources to the extent of Rs. 80·02 crore. The break-up of this amount is indicated below:—

Item	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
1	2	3	4
I. Balance on revenue account	0·51
Revenue receipts	209·39
Revenue expenditure	208·88
(i) Committed expenditure	196·68
(ii) Additional expenditure	12·20
II. Additional taxation	32·00
III. Balance on capital account	(—)4·59
(i) Capital receipts	33·96
(ii) Capital expenditure	38·55
IV. Other resources	52·10
(i) Public loans	20·00
(ii) Share of small savings	10·00
(iii) Sale of land	11·68
(iv) Betterment levy	10·42
TOTAL ..			80·02

3. FORMULATION OF THE THIRD PLAN

Towards the end of the year 1958 the State Government had initiated action for formulating the Third Five Year Plan of Rajasthan. The Planning Department had already taken up the preparation of a Plan Frame which was intended to indicate the perspective of planning and main lines of advance towards the achievement of the objectives in view. The Government appointed 18 working groups to formulate proposals under various sectors of development. These working groups were required to proceed independently of the considerations which were to be outlined in the Plan Frame. The Plan Frame was published by the Planning Department on 26th January, 1960. The reports of the working groups were also received and scrutinised in the Planning Department. The State Planning Board had also appointed a sub-committee with Shri Shobha Ram as

chairman, to make an independent assessment of the needs of the State economy and to report on the desirable lines of advance in the Third Plan. Taking into account the proposals in the reports of the working groups the considerations outlined in the Plan Frame and the recommendations of the sub-committee of the State Planning Board, the State Government decided the tentative financial allocations for each head of development and the important physical targets envisaged for the Third Plan. In the context of the introduction of Democratic Decentralization in October, 1959, the Government decided to indicate to the 232 Panchayat Samitis allocations under each head of development which were likely to be made available to them during the Third Plan period. The Panchayat Samitis were asked to formulate their detailed proposals in view of these financial allocations. The procedure which was followed for integrating the plans received from the Panchayat Samitis within the overall State Plan is mentioned below:

It was envisaged that the Third Five Year Plan of the State should contain proposals in respect of the following three parts:—

1. Plans formulated by the Panchayat Samitis in respect of the schemes transferred to them.
2. Plans prepared by the departments in respect of the schemes which were not transferred to the Panchayat Samitis.
3. Plans relating to the development activities undertaken within the limits of the municipalities with the funds given to these bodies by various departments.

The following procedure was evolved for formulating the plans in respect of these three parts:—

(a) In respect of Part I, the departments indicated to the Panchayat Samitis the allocations under each head of development. The amounts were distributed according to certain principles and criteria, which were evolved in advance, for determining the allocations amongst various Panchayat Samitis. The important social and economic objectives and important targets to be achieved under each head of development were also indicated to the Panchayat Samitis. The overall policy, lines of advance, the general approach and the broad targets had already been laid down in the Plan Frame issued by the Planning Department which served as a guide to various departments. A brief memorandum was prepared by the departments indicating the salient features of various schemes and the pattern of financial assistance applicable to these schemes. The departments specifically indicated those schemes to which priority was desired to be given by the Panchayat Samitis in view of the National and State objectives. The Panchayat Samitis, thus, got complete information about the underlying intention and the scope of various

programmes under each head of development. The departments worked out the allocations for each Panchayat Samiti under various heads of development and sent these to the Planning Department which consolidated these allocations and communicated to the Panchayat Samitis. Instructions were issued to the divisional level officers and the district level officers to advise and assist the Panchayat Samitis in formulating the proposals and the Zila Parishads in scrutinising the same. The Panchayat Samitis drew up their plans for different schemes under each head of development in consultation with the Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas and forwarded the same to the Zila Parishad through the District Development Officer who scrutinised these plans in consultation with the district level technical officers. The District Development Officer, then, presented these plans to the Zila Parishad which discussed and commented on these proposals. The Zila Parishads sent these plans, along with their comments, direct to the heads of departments concerned. The heads of departments scrutinised these proposals and prepared their final proposals. The plans thus prepared by the heads of departments were sent to the Planning Department through their administrative department for final scrutiny before submission to the Planning Commission.

(b) In respect of the second part namely, the schemes to be formulated and implemented by the departments, each head of department indicated to the Zila Parishads, through the District Development Officers, the Third Plan proposals in respect of these schemes. The Zila Parishads scrutinised these proposals and sent their comments to the heads of departments who prepared consolidated proposals and sent the same to the Planning Department through their administrative department.

(c) In respect of the third part namely, development schemes implemented within the limits of municipalities, each head of department indicated to the municipalities likely allocations for the Third Plan programmes which were to be executed through these bodies. The municipalities formulated their proposals and sent these to the heads of departments concerned through the District Development Officer. The heads of departments incorporated these proposals, after scrutiny, in the consolidated plan relating to their sectors.

The heads of departments sent to the Planning Department, through their administrative department, their proposals in respect of these three parts in a consolidated form.

While issuing instructions to the Panchayat Samitis, the following points were specifically mentioned by each head of the department in the memorandum of instructions:—

- (i) The Panchayat Samitis were asked to draw up their plans separately for—
 - (a) approved schemes already in operation; and

- (b) new schemes which are proposed to be taken up out of the 'Free Fund' which was to be placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis under the scheme of Democratic Decentralization on the basis of 40% State's share and 60% Panchayat Samiti's share for implementing schemes designed to augment production.
- (ii) The Panchayat Samitis were asked to show separately the schemes of developmental character which they desired to implement exclusively out of their own resources without any assistance from Government. These schemes were not to be included in the State Plan but it was essential to exhibit these schemes in order to have a correct picture of the developmental effort put in by the economy as a whole.

On receipt of the proposals from various departments, the Planning Department consolidated and rationalised these proposals. An attempt was made to ensure that least dislocation was brought about in the proposals which were sent up by the Panchayat Samitis. The consolidated Plan was then sent to the Planning Commission. The State Government also issued a directive to the officers who were to discuss the plan proposals with the representatives of the Government of India and the Planning Commission that in the event of the plan ceilings being reduced, least possible cut should be imposed on the allocations to be made to the Panchayat Samitis. After discussions with the Planning Commission the State Plan ceiling and its distribution amongst various heads of development, were finalised. The proposals which we had sent up to the Planning Commission had, therefore, to be revised in the light of these ceilings. The departments finalised their proposals in consultation with the Planning Department. As far as possible, it was ensured that the plans of the Panchayat Samitis were not disturbed. Thus, in respect of the schemes which have been transferred to the Panchayat Samitis, the financial allocations and the actual proposals were based, more or less, on the deliberate and informed thinking done at the levels of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. To a substantial extent, therefore, the concept of planning from below, at least in respect of the "transferred schemes" materialised in the formulation of the Third Plan of Rajasthan.

4. THE THIRD PLAN—THE MAIN TASKS

In the context of national priorities, the additional production in the agriculture sector has been planned in the State on the basis of "economy of abundance". We are a surplus State in foodgrains and we will continue to devote our efforts and resources to maximise agricultural production. To absorb at least the net addition to the labour force in the State, to provide irrigation facilities to the thirsty soils of Rajasthan, to develop all possible resources for provision of adequate power supply, to fulfil the constitutional responsibility of free and compulsory primary education,

to fulfil the social obligation of providing clean drinking water within reasonable distance, to develop the great potential of famous cattle wealth of this State, to fully explore and exploit the rich mineral resources and the advancement of technology, including provision of technical training facilities to meet the requirement of technical personnel, which is closely interlinked with the objective of diversification of State's economy—these are some of the important tasks which will be tackled in the Third Plan on a basis of priority.

During the Second Plan period, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics undertook the study of the State Income. The estimates indicate that the gross domestic output of Rajasthan, at the end of the First Five Year Plan, was Rs. 408 crore. At the 1954-55 prices, this increased to Rs. 461 crore in 1959-60 thereby recording an average annual increase of 3.3% as against the all-India average growth rate of 3.1% for the same period. At the same prices (1954-55 prices), the per capita income of the State is estimated to rise from Rs. 237/- in 1955-56 to Rs. 246/- in 1959-60. If we convert these estimates into 1960-61 prices, the per capita income, at the end of 1959-60, would be Rs. 315/-, as against the all India per capita income of Rs. 335/- at the end of 1959-60 at 1960-61 prices. This will leave a gap of Rs. 20/- between all-India per capita income estimates and the Rajasthan per capita income estimates.

At 1960-61 prices, the all-India per capita income is estimated to increase to Rs. 385/- at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It will be very difficult for the State Income of Rajasthan to reach this level by 1965-66. It has been calculated that a total investment of Rs. 553 crore would be required in order to reach the all-India level of per capita income by the end of the Third Plan. The Third Plan for Rajasthan envisages an outlay of Rs. 236 crore. With the larger investment in Rajasthan in the Central sector and in the private sector and with continuous efforts to mobilise local resources, it will be possible to considerably reduce the gap between the State per capita income and the all-India per capita income by the end of the Third Plan.

The selected physical targets for the Third Plan under important heads of development are indicated below:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

We will produce 16 lakh tons of additional foodgrains during the Third Plan.

This target is proposed to be achieved through various programmes as under:—

Programme		Contribution towards additional food production (Lakh tons)
1		2
1. Major and medium irrigation	..	2.29
2. Flood control, drainage and anti-water logging	..	0.03
3. Minor irrigation	..	0.96
4. Soil conservation	..	1.70
5. Dry farming	..	0.21
6. Land reclamation	..	1.46
7. Improved seeds	..	2.50
8. Chemical fertilisers	..	1.74
9. Local manurial resources	..	0.95
10. Improved agricultural practices and plant protection		1.76
11. Double cropping	..	2.40
TOTAL		16.00

The targets of additional production in respect of cash crops are as follows:—

Commodity	Unit	Target of additional production (1961-66)
1	2	3
1. Oilseeds	Lakh tons	1.10
2. Cotton	Lakh bales	1.52
3. Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh tons	0.90

It is proposed to start 15 seed multiplication farms of 100 acres each and to provide 82 seed stores.

It is estimated that at the end of the Second Plan, an area of 3.34 lakh acres has been covered with the fertilizers. At the end of the Third Plan, it is proposed to cover an area of 25.84 lakh acres. Green manuring will be extended to 6.3 lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan, as against the coverage of 1.30 lakh acres reported in 1960-61.

By the end of the Second Plan, 9.50 lakh acres have been covered by plant protection measures. It is proposed to cover an additional area of 33.40 lakh acres by these measures during the Third Plan.

The Rajasthan College of Agriculture at Udaipur will be expanded and additional facilities will be provided at the S.K.N. College of Agriculture at Jobner.

An Agriculture University will be established at Udaipur.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Under the schemes to be implemented by the Agriculture department, it is proposed to construct 8,000 new wells, 150 private tubewells and 600 tanks, deepen 20,000 wells, supply to the cultivators 2,000 diesel engines and generating-sets and 1,000 electric motors and instal 2,000 persian wheels. Additional area to be benefited by these schemes will be 1.21 lakh acres.

Minor irrigation flow works to be undertaken by the Irrigation department will benefit an additional area of 0.77 lakh acres. An area of 1.41 lakh acres will be benefited by those flow works costing Rs. 25,000 or less which are to be undertaken by the Panchayat Samitis out of the Minor Irrigation Funds and the "Free Fund" which will be placed at their disposal.

Thus, the total area to be benefited under the minor irrigation programme will be 3.39 lakh acres. This is exclusive of 1.40 lakh acres of land which would be benefited from the works financed out of the funds under the community development programme.

In some areas, a special problem of the existing wells falling into disuse has been faced. This is a serious problem and the State Government are taking steps to have a systematic study made of this problem with a view to suggest remedial measures. During the Third Plan, a special cell consisting of engineers will be created to study this problem on the spot and to make recommendations to the Government for dealing with it effectively.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

It is proposed to consolidate 25 lakh acres of land.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Till the end of the Second Plan, there were 16 key village blocks covering important cattle breeding tracts in Rajasthan. During the Third Plan, 4 new key village blocks will be started and expansion would

be undertaken in 4 selected key village blocks by increasing the number of units in each block. Under the key village scheme subsidy would be given to 3,000 calves.

A marketing cell would be organised to initiate the programme of organised marketing so as to give adequate returns to the private cattle breeders.

The camel development scheme will be continued and the breeding facilities will be expanded to additional 10 key villages. One bull rearing farm will be set up by the State Government at Hanumangarh in district Ganganagar. 3,655 male-calves will be purchased and subsidised and premium will be paid for the maintenance of 2,626 bull-calves.

The two existing State cattle farms—one at Bassi and the other at Nagaur, will be expanded and 3 additional State cattle breeding farms will be set up in the Third Plan.

Two piggery development units will be set up. One piggery development block will also be started.

40 goshalas will be selected for development. 200 families of nomadic breeders will be rehabilitated.

At the end of the Second Plan, there were 113 sheep & wool extension centres. These centres will be expanded in the Third Plan and 24 new centres will be established.

3 sheep breeding farms will also be set up. 100 additional small shearing sheds and 10 large scale grading and marketing centres will be established in the Third Plan. The total annual production of wool in Rajasthan is estimated at 28 million lbs. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, the production will increase to 32 million lbs.

During the Third Plan, 100 veterinary dispensaries will be upgraded into hospitals, 75 new dispensaries will be opened and 7 mobile dispensaries will be set up.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

The main targets under this head of development are as follows:—

1. Two co-operative milk unions.
2. One co-operative milk creamery.
3. Two ghee grading stations

FISHERIES

8 fish farms will be established. 20 fish nurseries will be constructed. 6 fishermen co-operative societies will be assisted. During the Third Plan, 1,500 tons of additional production of fish is envisaged.

FORESTS

20,000 acres of village plantations, 41,500 acres of plantations of species of economic importance and 1600 acres of irrigated firewood plantations will be created. Demarcation and forest settlement operations will be carried out over 7,500 sq. miles of forest land.

One National park will be established. 7 game sanctuaries will be maintained and developed. 2 existing zoos will be improved.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Under the schemes to be implemented by the Forest department, soil conservation measures will be undertaken over 16,700 acres of land and shelter belts will be created along 100 miles of roads. Under the schemes to be implemented by the Agriculture department, it is proposed to cover an area of 10.38 lakh acres with soil conservation measures besides undertaking the programme for "Mehr Bandi" in 40 lakh acres.

CO-OPERATION

It is proposed to bring all the villages and 67% of the rural families within the co-operative fold.

4,500 service co-operatives will be organised and 1,000 small-sized societies revitalised. 300 co-operative farming societies will be formed. 25 primary land mortgage banks will be opened. One co-operative sugar factory will be established.

A sum of Rs. 25 crore will be advanced as short and medium term loans to the members of the agricultural credit societies.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The entire State will be covered by community development blocks by October, 1963. With the formation of democratic bodies at the local levels viz., the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads increasing responsibility and initiative will devolve on them for implementing local programme of development particularly the programme of increasing agricultural production.

IRRIGATION

It is anticipated that an additional area of 11.46 lakh acres will receive irrigation from different irrigation schemes as follows:-

Scheme	Additional area to be irrigated(Lakh acres)
1	2
1. Rajasthan Canal ..	3.64
2. Bhakra ..	2.70
3. Chambal ..	3.40
4. Works continuing from First Plan ..	0.36
5. Scarcity area works ..	0.85
6. Works continuing from Second Plan ..	0.46
7. Third Plan Works ..	0.05
TOTAL ..	11.46

POWER

It is anticipated that installed capacity will increase by 2,53,000 KW as follows:-

Scheme	Additional installed capacity. (KW)
1	2
1. Bhakra-Nangal ..	53,000
2. Chambal ..	87,000
3. Steam ..	1,03,000
4. Diesel ..	10,000
TOTAL ..	2,53,000

303 additional localities (288 rural & 15 urban) are expected to be electrified.

INDUSTRIES

Due to the vigorous policy followed by the State Government in the matter of encouraging industries and consequent upon the announcement of various concessions and facilities offered to industrialists by the State in the matter of land, water, power, sales tax & octroi etc., a large number of industrialists have been attracted towards Rajasthan. About 51 new industrial concerns have been granted licences by the Government of India under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 for manufacture of different articles

since the year 1957. Some of the important industries which deserve special mention are:—

1. The fertilizer factory at Hanumangarh;
2. The zinc smelter plant near Udaipur;
3. The nylon factory at Kota;
4. The calcium carbide, P.V.C. and caustic soda plant at Kota;
5. The rayon tyre cord plant at Kota; and
6. The cement factory at Chittorgarh.

The fertilizer plant is expected to go into production by the middle of 1965. The zinc smelter plant would also start functioning early in the year 1964. The nylon factory is already ready and may start working in full capacity by about March, 1962.

Besides, three new textile mills are under erection at Kishangarh, Bhilwara and Bhawanimandi. Another textile mill has recently been licensed by the Government of India for Bijainagar.

Some other major industries licensed in Rajasthan which are scheduled to come up within two or three years are as follows:-

1. The scientific & surgical instruments factory at Ajmer;
2. Woollen mills at Jaipur and Jodhpur;
3. Oxygen & acetylene gases manufacturing plant at Jaipur;
4. Wool tops and woollen felts factory at Kota;
5. Extrusion press at Kota;
6. Chip board plant at Banswara;
7. Straw board plant at Kota;
8. Fractional H.P. motors manufacturing industry at Dholpur;
9. Electrical porcelain insulators plants at Jaipur and Kota;
10. Electrical cable factories at Kota;
11. Paper mill at Jaipur;
12. Glass wool & glass fibre factory at Jaipur; and
13. Roller flour mills at Jodhpur, Pali and Udaipur.

A factory producing pesticidal formulations has already started functioning at Udaipur.

Some existing industrial undertakings such as the National Engineering Industries, Jaipur, the Man Industrial Corporation, Jaipur and the Jaipur Metals and Electricals etc., have also been granted expansion licences for manufacturing new articles or for increasing their installed capacity. The items of new manufacture include roller bearing, axle boxes, steel balls for bicycles, high tension electricity transmission towers and A.C.S.R. & all aluminium conductors, etc.

In the public sector, the Government of India have decided to set up a precision instruments factory at Kota. A copper smelter plant at Khetri is also being set up in the public sector. The Government is also setting up a pilot plant for the recovery of sodium sulphate out of brine at Deedwana.

The State Government have made about 54 recommendations in favour of different industrial enterprises for grant of new licences in Rajasthan and about 30 recommendations in respect of grant of expansion licences to the already existing undertakings. The important industries for which recommendations have been made include :—

1. Pig iron plant at Udaipur;
2. Cement factory at Neem-ka-Thana;
3. Scooters/mopeds factory at Jodhpur;
4. Automobile tyres & tubes factory at Kota;
5. Cycle tyres & tubes factories at Kota and Jaipur;
6. Bleaching, dyeing, finishing, printing and processing plant for cotton textiles at Kota.
7. Flexible tubes, precision rivets, die castings, etc. manufacturing factory at Jaipur;
8. Ten new cotton spinning mills at different places;
9. H.T. & L.T. porcelain insulators factory at Kota;
10. Gypsum wall boards, gypsum wall plasters, etc. manufacturing industry at Bikaner;
11. Mica capacitors and paper capacitors industry at Jaipur;
12. Taxi meters and spare parts factory at Jaipur.
13. Transport equipments industry at Kota;
14. Paper and boards factory at Bhilwara;
15. Steel castings industry at Bharatpur;
16. Grey C. I. castings, C. I. Alloys etc. at Ramganjmandi;
17. Steatite porcelain parts, ceramics, P & T insulators, etc. at Kota;
18. Laminated plastics and formica sheets industry at Kota;
19. Rodenticide manufacturing unit at Kota; and
20. House service electricity meters at Jaipur.

Sanction for the ten new spinning mills mentioned above and for the expansion of some of the existing textile mills is expected to be received very shortly.

Rajasthan will afford all possible facilities to the private industrialists who desire to help in the industrialization of this State by establishing units in the private sector. The State will do its best to make available adequate power at reasonable rates, prompt allotment of land and relief in payment of sales tax and octroi duties. The State assures the private sector of maximum possible co-operation in this matter.

Industrial areas are proposed to be developed in those places where future industrialisation is expected, particularly in Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Alwar and Bharatpur.

800 sheds in urban industrial estates and 100 work-sheds in rural industrial estates will be constructed in the Third Plan.

15 cluster type training centres will be started in the Third Plan for training the craftsmen. 100 common facility centres will be opened in the Third Plan with a view to provide proper servicing facilities to the craftsmen. Rajasthan State Small Scale Industries Corporation will be established.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The department of Mines and Geology will be reorganised and properly equipped for carrying out intensive prospecting and mineral survey. It is proposed to set up the Rajasthan State Mining Board to undertake open-cast mining of lignite at Palana and mining and beneficiation of fluorite at Mandokipal in district Dungarpur. It is proposed to develop annual output of 5 lakh tons of lignite and 12,000 tons of metallurgical grade of fluorite concentrates by the end of the Third Plan. Reference has already been made under 'Industries' to the zinc smelter at Udaipur, which will be based on the zinc concentrates from the Zawar mines in Rajasthan. The reserves of copper proved at Khetri and those indicated at Dariba in Rajasthan will be adequate to feed a smelter with a capacity of 11,500 tons of electrolytic copper per annum. This smelter will be established by the Government of India in the Central sector.

The work regarding exploration of oil and gas in Jaisalmer area will be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in collaboration with a French firm.

Loans will be advanced to small mining lessees to enable them to buy the equipment for modernising the quarries.

ROADS

The targets are mentioned below:—

Items	Targets (Mileage)
1	2
1. Construction of new roads:	3,137
(a) Painted	110
(b) Metalled	2,134
(c) Gravelled	813
(d) Fair-weather	80
2. Improvement of existing roads	938
(a) Bitumen treatment of metalled roads	493
(b) Metalling of gravelled or fair-weather roads.	236
(c) Gravelling of fair-weather roads.	203

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

GENERAL EDUCATION

The following are some of the important targets under this head of development:—

Items	Targets (Number)
1	2
1. Primary schools	4,165
2. Employment of additional teachers	22,000
3. Raising of primary schools to middle standard	500
4. Conversion of primary schools into junior basic schools	500
5. Conversion of middle schools into senior basic schools	100
6. Raising of middle schools to high/higher secondary schools	200
7. Opening of new colleges with three-year degree course	10

It is proposed to establish a university at Jodhpur.

It is proposed to provide schooling facilities for the children of different age-groups as follows:—

Age-group	Percentage of the population		
	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4
6—11	68.4	86.4	48.6
11—14	24.0	39.9	0.8
14—17	11.3	18.7	3.1

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

It is proposed to start one regional engineering college at Jaipur and two new polytechnics at Jaipur and Bharatpur. Textile course (Diploma level) will also be started in the polytechnic to be opened at Jaipur.

MODERN MEDICINE

The beds in various hospitals will be increased by 900. 83 primary health centres will be started. One new medical college and one college of nursing will be opened. 50 additional dispensaries will be opened.

Under the family planning scheme, 25 urban clinics, 162 rural clinics and 3 mobile family planning units will be started.

AYURVED

300 ayurvedic/unani dispensaries will be opened. 5 arogya kendras and 5 yogik kendras will be established.

It is proposed that by the end of the Third Plan one medical institution whether allopathic or ayurvedic should be available for a unit of 7,200 persons in the rural areas.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

35 schemes continuing from the Second Plan will be completed. Some new schemes will also be undertaken. A provision of Rs. 150 lakh has been made for completing the Ajmer water supply scheme in the Third Plan. The objective is to cover all towns with a population of 10,000 or more under the urban water supply schemes. It is also proposed to cover the new mandis which will be coming up in the Rajasthan Canal area.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

42 continuing and 58 new piped water supply schemes will be completed.

The problem of providing clean drinking water in every village, particularly in the desert and the semi-desert areas of Rajasthan, is vast. Efforts will be made to provide one source of clean drinking water for a unit of 400 persons in the rural areas.

For these schemes, a provision of Rs. 200 lakh has been made in the State's Third Plan. This amount will be supplemented by the funds which will be placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India under local development works programme.

HOUSING

2,854 tenements will be constructed under the industrial housing scheme.

Loans will be given for construction of 3,480 houses under the low income group housing scheme.

Under the slum clearance scheme, 1,200 tenements will be constructed.

400 villages will be covered under the rural housing scheme.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The principal targets under this head of development are as follows:-

A. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

- (1) Award of scholarships to 50,000 students.
- (2) Establishment of 20 rented hostels.
- (3) Construction of 30 new hostel buildings.
- (4) Aid to 600 individuals and co-operative societies for development of cottage industries.
- (5) Aid for construction of 1,100 irrigation wells and 160 tanks and dams.

B. Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

- (1) Award of scholarships to 50,000 students.
- (2) Establishment of 15 rented hostels.
- (3) Construction of 6 hostel buildings.
- (4) Aid to 2,000 families for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.
- (5) Aid for construction of 250 drinking water wells.

C. Welfare of Nomadic Tribes (Gadia Lohars):

- (1) Award of scholarships to 2,000 students.
- (2) One workshop centre.
- (3) Aid for construction of 666 houses.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The State Social Welfare Board will maintain the 20 welfare extension projects.

It is proposed to start 2 remand homes, 1 beggar home, 1 rescue home, 1 after-care home, 2 foundling homes-cum-orphanages, 1 home for the aged and infirm, 2 schools for blind boys and girls and 1 school for the deaf and dumb.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

It is proposed to start 5 recreation centres and 1 workers' holiday home. 8 employment exchanges, 1 university employment bureau and 26 employment information and assistance bureau will be opened. 3 new dispensaries will be opened under the Employees' State Insurance scheme.

2,536 seats will be added by opening of 11 new industrial training institutes and by expansion of the existing institutes under the craftsmen training scheme.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

6 urban publicity units (including urban information centres) will be established. 6 departmental publicity units will be set up. One permanent exhibition will be set up at Jaipur.

21 district information centres will be started.

EMPLOYMENT

It is estimated that the Third Plan may start with a back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakh unemployed persons. The new entrants to labour force in Rajasthan during the Third Plan would be 7.40 lakh. Thus, the total job requirements in the Third Plan would be 7.90 to 8.10 lakh or say roughly 8 lakh.

The projections which have been made by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics reveal that it will not be unrealistic to take a view that during the Third Plan not only will the new entrants to labour force in Rajasthan be absorbed but the back-log of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan will also be wiped out.

STATE INCOME

CHAPTER IV**STATE INCOME**

During the First and Second Five Year Plans the estimates of National Income at State level were not available. The State Directorate of Economics and Statistics, after its reorganisation in 1956, initiated work on this subject and now we have the estimates for the years 1954-55 to 1959-60 and also projected estimates for 1960-61. It may, however, be stated at the very outset that there is still scope for improvement of these estimates with the availability of additional data, for obtaining which the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has already initiated action.

The methodology adopted closely follows the lines recommended by the National Income Committee, in its Final Report, with suitable variations and adjustments necessary for the State. The estimation of income for the sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, mining and factory industry, has been done by the "Output approach." For other sectors viz. small scale industries, commerce, transport, other services, public authorities and house property, "Income variant" has been made use of.

The methodology adopted has been approved by the Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, Technical working group on State Income set up by the Central Statistical Organisation and an Expert Committee appointed by the State Government to examine it.

Agriculture sector contributes the largest share to the total State Income, constituting roughly half of the total income. The share of factory industry and mining is hardly two per cent of the total. Thus the rise and fall in the total and per capita incomes have been largely influenced by the vagaries of monsoon as would be evident from a rise of State Income in 1956-57 to Rs. 435 crore and a fall in 1957-58 to Rs. 407 crore from Rs. 408 crore in 1955-56. In 1958-59, the income increased to Rs. 457 crore (at 1954-55 prices).

There is thus a need not only for strengthening the agricultural sector but also for diversification of the economy and for larger investments in the mining and factory industry so that the economy could be relatively more stabilised.

The gross domestic output of Rajasthan at the end of First Five Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 408 crore. By the end of 1959-60, it increased to Rs. 461 crore at 1954-55 prices, thereby recording an average annual increase of 3.3% as against the all-India average growth rate of 3.1% for the same period. The per capita income in the State is estimated to rise from Rs 237/- in 1955-56 to Rs. 246/- in 1959-60 at 1954-55 prices. At 1960-61 prices, the per capita income at the end of 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 315/-. At the same price level (i. e. 1960-61), the all-India per capita income at the end of 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 335/-; thus there is a gap of Rs. 20/- between all-India per capita income estimates and Rajasthan per capita income estimates. It is envisaged that the all-India per capita income at the end of Third Five Year Plan, at 1960-61 prices, would be Rs. 385/-. The task of raising the per capita State Income of Rajasthan to this level is difficult.

It is estimated that in order to cover the gap between State per capita income and all-India per capita income, a total investment of Rs. 553 crore would be required. This investment has been calculated at the same investment-output ratio of 2.055:1 as is assumed for all-India estimates.

The Third Plan for Rajasthan envisages an outlay of Rs. 236 crore. With a larger investment in Rajasthan in the Central Government sector and in the private sector and with continuous efforts to mobilise domestic resources in an increasing degree, it is hoped that this gap, if not fully covered, would be considerably narrowed down by the end of the Third Plan.

CHAPTER V

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

According to 1951 Census 81.5 per cent of the population in Rajasthan was living in the rural areas. There were 227 towns in the State and only four of them had a population of more than a lakh each. In the rural areas, because of low per capita income, a high participation rate and short agricultural season, the problem of under-employment was significant.

The Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission has estimated that in Rajasthan there was a back-log of 1.86 lakh persons at the end of the First Five Year Plan. This figure has been arrived at from the total all-India back-log of unemployment distributed amongst the States on the basis of their population. In estimating the back-log, the Planning Commission have assumed that 90 per cent of the males and 36 per cent of the females in the age-group 15 to 64 fall in the working force; the number of unemployed persons is then worked out by deducting from the working force the number of persons employed. According to the 1951 Census, in Rajasthan, there were 91.23 lakh persons (47.42 lakh males and 43.81 lakh females) in the age-group 15 to 64 and the working force, calculated on the basis of the above mentioned ratios, was 58.45 lakh (42.68 lakh males and 15.77 lakh females). The total number of "self supporting" persons and "earning dependents" according to 1951 Census was 80 lakh. It is, thus evident that the procedure adopted by the Planning Commission in working out the total back-log of unemployment for the entire country and distributing it amongst States according to their population, does not represent a correct picture about Rajasthan. We cannot, therefore, presume any back-log of unemployment at the end of the First Plan in Rajasthan.

It was during the Second Five Year Plan that systematic steps were taken to collect the data on employment. The available sources of information on employment are employment exchanges, census of Government employees, census of manufacturing industries, State budget papers and the departments concerned with the Plan. The data available from various sources do not admit of comparison owing to the use of varying concepts.

The data available from the employment exchanges continued to be the only regular source of information on the behaviour of

unemployment trends in the urban sector. The limitations of this data are well known. It is not a true indicator of the employment situation, as only a limited number of unemployed persons utilise the agency of employment exchanges. Further, in addition to the fact of opening of new exchanges, allowance has to be made for increasing proportion of the total unemployed population registering at the exchanges and the increasing number of the already employed persons registering at the exchanges for securing better employment—all this tend to inflate the number on the live register. A certain amount of frictional unemployment is also unavoidable.

The total number of employment exchanges increased from 7 in 1955-56 to 18 in 1960-61. The data relating to trends in urban unemployment is given below:—

Year ending March	Employment exchanges	Applicants on the live register	Annual increase/ decrease
1	2	3	4
1956	..	7	12515
1957	..	10	20613 8098
1958	..	12	20261 (-) 352
1959	..	12	29762 9501
1960	..	17	38430 8668
1961	..	18	40491 2061

Keeping in view the limitations mentioned above, it may be inferred that the increase in number of the applicants on the live registers of the employment exchanges was significant. The data relating to registration and placements is given below:—

Period	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Percentage of vacancies to the total no. of fresh registrations	Placements effected
1	2	3	4	5
1956	56344	10390	18.4	5482
1957	62048	12851	20.8	8155
1958	72176	17150	23.8	12630
1959	109597	28429	25.9	21886
1960	115847	31830	27.5	20146

A rising trend is evident from the above table both in the case of registrations and the employment opportunities made available from year to year. The increase in the number of placements effected is largely due to the employment generated as a result of the plan activities in the public sector.

The percentage distribution of the total number on the live register at the end of each year in various occupational categories is given below:

Occupational category	Percentage distribution of the total number on live register at the end of			
	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5
1. Industrial supervisory	0·3	0·5	0·9
2. Skilled & semi-skilled	3·4	3·4	2·9
3. Educational	13·1	14·4	17·4
4. Clerical	21·0	22·0	18·9
5. Domestic services	4·4	4·5	4·9
6. Unskilled	50·2	48·9	48·7
7. Others	7·6	6·3	6·3
TOTAL ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above data indicates that while there has been an upward trend in the educational category, a down ward trend is discernible in the clerical category. This may be ascribed to the fact that the number of matriculates passing out every year is increasing and that a majority preferred to go in for teaching profession. The number in the industrial supervisory category was also on the increase during this period. This may be ascribed to the growth of technical training facilities provided under the plan activities.

The total number of employees in the public sector also increased during the Second Plan period from 132168 in March, 1956 to 319235 in December, 1960, thereby registering a rise of 141.5 per cent. The bulk of the employees, constituting 50.18 per cent of the total, are in the State Government service, closely followed by service in the Central Government (35.02 per cent), local bodies (3.52 per cent) and Quasi Government institutions (11.28 per cent).

The above data is a pointer to the trend of employment opportunities provided under the plan activities in the urban area. No data is available which could throw light on unemployment trends in the rural sector.

The Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission has estimated that there was a net addition of 4.50 lakh persons to the labour force in Rajasthan during the Second Plan period.

The State Directorate of Economics and Statistics has endeavoured to assess in quantitative terms the magnitude of the additional employment provided in Rajasthan during the Second Plan period. The approach is mainly based on the norms supplied by the Labour and Employment division of the Planning Commission for calculating "construction" and "continuing" employment in various sectors, adjusted to local conditions. It is estimated that the continuing employment in the plan sectors has been of the order of 0.70 lakh and in the non-plan sectors 1.05 lakh. Thus, the total additional continuing employment provided was of the order of 1.75 lakh. The additional employment provided in construction activities during the Second Plan was to 0.17 lakh persons. About 8,000 persons are estimated to have been employed under the Central plan schemes operating in the State and about 7,000 persons on the Rajasthan Canal project. Thus the total direct additional employment was provided to 2.07 lakh persons. The additional indirect employment outside agriculture is estimated at 1.08 lakh and within agriculture at 0.62 lakh. The total additional employment during the Second Plan period was thus provided to 3.77 lakh persons, leaving a back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakh unemployed person at the beginning of the Third Plan. The estimates worked out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are in close proximity of the estimates furnished by the Planning Commission for Rajasthan State earlier at the time of the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan. While the estimates from the Planning Commission were based on the estimated level of expenditure by the end of the Second Plan period, the estimates worked out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are based on the figures of actual expenditure during the Second Plan. Considering the total estimated back-log of unemployment in the country at the beginning of the Third Plan, Rajasthan appears to have done well in absorbing the new entrants to the labour force during the Second Plan period.

It has further been estimated that the new entrants to labour force in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period would be 7.40 lakh. This estimate is, of course, subject to revision on the basis of the actual census count of 1961. However, taking this as a base, the the total job requirements in the Third Plan period would be 7.90 to 8.10 lakh or say roughly 8 lakh. In the Third Five Year Plan, we would attempt to make a sizable impact on the unemployment situation. The minimum objective will be to absorb at least an equivalent of the new entrants into the labour force. Work opportunities have, therefore, to be created during the Third Plan at least for 7.4 lakh persons who will enter the labour force. The Planning Commission have estimated that the Third Plan may provide in the country additional non-agricultural employment of the order of 10.5 millions and additional employment in agriculture to about 3.5 million persons. Applying the same ratios to Rajasthan, the pattern of job creation will have to be 5.55 lakh opportunities outside agricultural sector and 1.85 lakh employment opportunities in the agricultural sector. Of the 5.55 lakh job opportunities to be created in the non-agricultural sector, State Government's efforts will have to be related with the creation of direct jobs only; indirect jobs are

a function of the expansion of tertiary sector for which no direct planned effort is required. This limits the efforts of the State Government, therefore, to the creation of about 4 lakh jobs by way of direct employment and in this effort some contribution will be made by the programmes of the Ministries of the Government of India and the expansion of the Private sector. The schemes in the Third Plan are estimated to provide direct employment to 3.20 lakh persons under the State Plan, 0.11 lakh persons under Central Government Plan and the gap is expected to be filled up by the Private Sector. Thus the total direct employment is estimated at 4 lakh.

As regards additional indirect employment, it is estimated that 56 percent of the total direct employment is absorbed outside agriculture. Accordingly, 2.24 lakh persons would be absorbed under this category. As for the additional indirect employment within agriculture, since the target of additional irrigation during the Third Plan is 16.48 lakh acres, assuming that 30 per cent of this would provide employment to additional entrants and further assuming that 5 acres of land would provide employment to a family where two persons may be expected to get actual additional employment, it is estimated that 1.98 lakh persons would get employment under this category (i.e. within agriculture). The total additional employment (direct+indirect) estimated to be provided during the Third Plan thus calculates to 8.22 lakh persons.

During the Third Plan, a special scheme of comprehensive works programme for the utilisation of surplus manpower in the rural areas will be undertaken. In the country's plan, a sum of Rs. 150 crore has been set apart for this programme. In Rajasthan also, we will take up this programme and concentrated activities in particularly selected blocks will be undertaken, so as to provide additional employment to unemployed and under employed persons. This programme will also result in the creation of capital assets for the rural community. Taking into account the additional employment, which will be generated under this programme, it will not be unrealistic to take a view that during the Third Plan not only will the new entrants to labour force in Rajasthan be absorbed but the back-log of 0.5 to 0.7 lakh will also be wiped out.

CHAPTER VI

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Adequate provision of personnel and training of staff are pre-requisites for the successful implementation of the Plans. The experience of the First Plan indicates that the lack of trained manpower can be a limiting factor in development. To eliminate the possibility of a bottleneck on this account, a suitable training programme was incorporated in the Second Plan of the State and its implementation was regularly reviewed.

The training programmes envisaged in the Second Plan were taken in hand except the Leather Technical Institute. Schemes were sanctioned even outside the Plan where necessary. It is, however, necessary to review the existing training facilities and to formulate a suitable training programme keeping in view the requirements for future development.

(a) *Agriculture personnel*.—There are three colleges—Agriculture College, Jobner, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur and D.A.V. College, Ajmer which are providing training in the four year B. Sc. Agriculture course. The intake capacity of these colleges is 80, 160 and 40 respectively. 823 agricultural graduates would be available to the Government during the period 1961-66 as against the estimated demand of 744. In the assessment of demand for agricultural graduates, requirements for 'replacement' have been calculated at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The cooperative farms and the proposal to increase the subject matter specialists in Agriculture at the level of the Panchayat Samiti may absorb a part of what appears to-day a surplus of supply of agriculture graduates. An Agriculture University will be established in the Third Plan and then facilities will be available for post-graduate teaching and research.

(b) *Animal Husbandry*.—The Veterinary College at Bikaner imparts training to candidates in four-year degree course and six-month stockmen's and compounder's course. The intake capacity of the college for veterinary Assistant surgeons is 60 and for compounders and stockmen, 100 candidates. Since the admissions made in the previous years have been more than the intake capacity, the outturn of veterinary assistant surgeons during the period 1961-66 would be 311. The requirements are estimated at 334 for 1961-66. This is inclusive of the requirements for 'replacement' at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Steps will be taken to increase the intake capacity

so as to meet the demand in full. As regards veterinary stockmen and compounders the likely outturn will be 500 during the Third Plan as against the requirements of 469.

(c) *Co-operation*.—The total requirements of the trained personnel during the period 1961-66 have been estimated as unders:—

1. Assistant registrars	..	8
2. Special auditors	..	10
3. Inspectors (Executive)	..	127
4. Inspectors (Audit)	..	100
5. Assistant inspectors	..	250

In addition to the above 5,660 subordinate personnel would be required for village co-operatives, apex and central co-operative banks and central & primary land mortgage banks etc.

Adequate number of trained subordinate personnel including Assistant Inspectors will be available from the existing institutions upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is also visualised that the training facilities provided by the Reserve Bank of India for the training of Inspectors (Executive & Audit) at Kota and Indore and for Assistant Registrars at Poona will be adequate to meet the requirements of the Government during 1961-66.

(d) *Forest*.—The requirements during 1961-66 would be as follows:—

1. Assistant conservator of forests	..	20
2. Rangers	..	31
3. Deputy rangers	..	2
4. Foresters and nakedars	..	5
5. Forest guards	..	16
6. Plantation and cultural jamadars	..	279

It has been estimated that the existing training facilities would be able to cope with the additional demand for different categories of trained personnel.

(e) *Engineering personnel*.—There are two engineering colleges in the State—one at Jodhpur and the other at Pilani. The intake capacity of M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur is 90 (Civil), 30 (Mechanical), 30 (Electrical) and 25 (Mining). The intake capacity of Engineering College at Pilani is 60 (Mechanical), 30 (Tele-communication), 60 (Civil) and 60 (Electrical). The outturn of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining engineering graduates would be 528, 321, 370 and 107 respectively during 1961-66 as against the requirements of 280 (Civil), 285 (Electrical), 284 (Mechanical) and 37 (Mining). In the assessment of demand for engineering personnel, requirements for "replacement" have been calculated at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and for private sector at 10 per cent of the Government's requirements.

Five Polytechnics are functioning in the State which provide facilities for Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining engineering. The total outturn of Diploma-holders from these Polytechnics would be 944 (Civil), 601 (Electrical), 674 (Mechanical) and 105 (Mining) as against the requirements of 544 (Civil), 186 (Electrical), 200 (Mechanical) and 78 (Mining) respectively.

In keeping with the policy of the Government of India, one regional engineering college will be established in the Third Plan at Jaipur. It is also proposed to start two additional Polytechnics—one each at Jaipur and Bharatpur.

It would appear from the above that outturn of engineering personnel would far exceed the requirements of such personnel during the Third Plan. The training facilities in this sector have been planned in a perspective of long-term development exceeding over a period of 10 to 15 years. Moreover, while assessing the requirements for engineering personnel during the Third Plan, various inestimable factors which would generate demand for this type of personnel have not been taken into account. The development of construction in the housing sector and establishment of small and large scale industries in the private sector, as a result of the availability of power from the Chambal and the Bhakra projects would require the services of engineers and diploma holders. In years to come, agricultural operations will be carried on in the Rajasthan Canal commanded area on more scientific lines. It is expected that agriculture will be, more or less, mechanised in this tract. Workshop for repairing the agricultural equipment and other ancillary industries will, then come up in this area. This would also require the services of engineering personnel. The urban water supply schemes and the piped water supply schemes in rural areas will also require the services of engineering personnel. What appears, therefore, as a surplus in the supply of engineering personnel may gradually be absorbed in various directions as indicated above.

Medical and Health personnel.—The additional requirements of doctors and subordinate health staff for the period 1961-66 and their availability have been worked out as follows:—

Personnel	Demand	Supply
1	2	3
1. Doctors	.. 1354	545
2. Health visitors	.. 350	200
3. Nurses and sisters	.. 422	499
4. Compounders and technicians	.. 1540	849
5. Midwives	.. 939	888
6. Sanitary inspectors	.. 354	215

In the assessment of demand for doctors, the requirements for replacement have been calculated at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and for the private sector at 15 per cent of Government's requirements.

The shortage of doctors will be met partly by recruiting doctors from other parts of the country and also by retaining them in Government service even after attaining the age of superannuation. A medical college will also be established at Udaipur in the year 1961-62.

As an emergency measure, the Government took a decision to put experienced first grade compounders in charge of dispensaries. 50 such first grade compounders have already been appointed. The Indian Medical Council has suggested that a course of 4½ years with one year's internship could be introduced in the medical colleges instead of the existing course of 5 years duration with 6 months internship. This suggestion is under the examination of the State Government.

It was also observed that bright students were not showing a preference for taking those subjects which would enable them to join the medical course. A study has been undertaken by the State Government to ascertain the exact position and further steps will be taken to encourage students to take up the relevant subjects after the results of this Study are known.

The shortage of health visitors will be met in part by appointing compounders as health visitors. One additional institute is proposed to be set up in the Third Plan for training compounders.

To meet the shortage of midwives, one more training centre will be opened during the Third Plan.

Ayurvedic personnel.—Ayurvedic department would require 422 vaidyas and hakims during the Third Plan period. There was a shortage of 25 vaidyas on 31st March, 1961. Thus the total requirements of vaidyas and hakims during 1961-66 would be 575 inclusive of the replacement demand @ 10% of the total, against which the outturn would be 352 during 1961-66 from the two Ayurvedic colleges functioning at Jaipur and Udaipur.

There are 5 existing private Ayurvedic colleges in the State. The outturn from these colleges would be more than sufficient to meet the total requirements of vaidyas and hakims.

Compounders & Nurses (Ayurvedic Deptt.).—As regards compounders, the requirements of the Department would be about 645 inclusive of the demand for replacement @ 10% of the total. There was no shortage on 31-3-61. On an average 120 compounders and nurses are trained every year at the Ayurvedic Colleges, Udaipur and Jaipur. On this basis, 600 compounders and nurses would be made available during 1961-66.

Administrative School.—A full fledged School was established at Jodhpur to give initial training to the direct recruits to the Rajasthan Administrative Service. It is proposed to utilise the School for providing in-service training and refresher courses.

Refresher course for clerks.—To increase the efficiency of ministerial staff of the Rajasthan Secretariat, the existing staff are being trained in batches of 50 each. The training extends over a period of two and half months. It is proposed to continue the training in the Third Plan period. A two-years Diploma Course was also started by Rajasthan University for training the candidates who are then directly recruited by the Government as lower division and upper division clerks after the completion of the course.

CHAPTER VII

LAND REFORM

The Planning Commission had made the following main recommendations in respect of land reform in the First Five Year Plan of India:—

- (1) Abolition of intermediaries and bringing of the tillers of the soil in direct contact with the State.
- (2) Completion of cadastral survey in unsurveyed areas, preparation of land records and their proper maintenance and settlement of unsettled tracts.
- (3) Prescription of upper limit to the land which an individual may hold.
- (4) Consolidation of holdings.

These objectives were reiterated by the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan and the necessity of speedily completing the measures already undertaken was emphasised.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, (Rajasthan Act No. VI of 1952), which provides for the resumption of jagir lands and other measures of land reform came into force on the 18th of February, 1952.

All jagirs, whether settled or unsettled, (other than religious jagirs) whatever their income, have been resumed. Religious jagirs with an income of less than Rs. 1,000/- per year have not yet been resumed.

Abolition of intermediaries in the Ajmer area (the former Part 'C' State of Ajmer) was effected through the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (Ajmer Act III of 1955). Consequently, all jagirs have been resumed.

Jagirs in the Abu area, which was transferred to Rajasthan under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 (Central Act No. 37 of 1956) had already been abolished under the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagir Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act No. 39 of 1954); and those in the Sunel

area, which was similarly transferred, had been abolished under the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, St. 2008 (Madhya Bharat Act 28 of 1951).

The total number of Jagirs resumed, their rental income and other relevant information are mentioned below:—

Items	Unit	Particulars
1	2	3
(A) Non-religious jagirs:		
1. Jagirs resumed upto November, 1961	Number	2,37,083
2. Rental income	Rupees	3,86,92,842
(B) Religious jagirs:		
(a) 1. Religious jagirs	Number	57,297
2. Rental income.	Rupees	27,70,000
(b) 1. Religious jagirs, with an income of Rs. 1,000/-per year or more, resumed	Number	1,701
2. Rental income	Rupees	11,00,000
(C)		
1. Claims finalised up to November, 1961	Number	2,05,524
2. Amount of compensation paid upto December, 1960.	Rupees	25,74,03,731
3. Cases in which bonds have been issued upto August, 1961	Number	1,21,121
4. Value of bonds received from Reserve Bank of India, upto August, 1961.	Rupees	19,75,75,250
5. Cash payments made on account of interim compensation upto October, 1961	Rupees	7,74,65,577
6. Payments made by instalments against bonds upto October, 1961.	Rupees	4,79,26,278
7. Estimated amount of compensation and rehabilitation grant (This includes payments made)	Rupees	40,15,67,460
(D) Additional rehabilitation grant payable under Prime Minister's latest award		
	Rupees	5,00,00,000
		(Approximately)

The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act No. 8 of 1959) was brought into force on the 1st of November, 1959 and notifications for the abolition of all Zamindari and Biswedari estates throughout Rajasthan, whether settled or unsettled, have been issued. The number of these estates, their rental income and compensation are as under:—

Items	Unit	Particulars
1	2	3
1. Zamindari and Biswedari estates abolished	Number	3,20,033
2. Rental income	Rupees	94,46,686
3. Amount of compensation payable	Rupees	8,00,00,000 (Approximately)
4. Claims prepared upto November, 1961	Number	1,27,355
5. Claims finalised upto November, 1961	Number	28,335

PROTECTION OF TENANTS FROM EJECTMENT

Anticipating the legislation, the Jagirdars and Zamindars, as well as other land-holders, had started ejecting or dispossessing their tenants from their holdings in an arbitrary manner. In order to check this wholesale ejection, the Rajasthan Government promulgated in June, 1949 the Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949 (Rajasthan Ordinance IX of 1949). Tenants all over Rajasthan got full benefit out of the provisions of this Ordinance, which offered them protection against arbitrary ejection. The Ordinance continued in force till the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) came into force and the important provisions of the Ordinance were embodied in this Act.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS FROM SO CALLED 'VOLUNTARY' SURRENDER.

In order to protect tenants from so called 'voluntary' surrender, section 55 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 was amended by section 10 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1958. This amendment came into force from the 24th December, 1958. All future surrenders were to be accompanied with a statement duly attested by the Tehsildar.

REGULATION AND REDUCTION OF RENTS

Disputes between the land-holders and the tenants over the sharing of crops were on the increase and at times harvested crops deteriorated and resulted in the wastage of foodgrains. The Rajasthan Produce Rents Regulating Act, 1951 (Rajasthan Act No. XV of 1951) was enacted in June, 1951. This Act fixed the maximum share to be recovered from the tenant at one-fourth of the gross produce.

By Rajasthan Act No. XIV of 1952 the maximum rent recoverable under the Produce Rents Regulating Act was reduced from one-fourth to one-sixth of the gross produce. Under Rajasthan Act XXII of 1953, a uniform procedure was laid down for the settlement of disputes which may arise between the land-holders and the tenants with regard to the division of the produce or the assessment or appraisement of the crop.

By Rajasthan Act XIV of 1954, provision was made for the recovery of compensation by way of penalty, from land-holders for deliberately collecting from tenants any sum or produce in excess of what was due to them under the principal Act. The Produce Rents Regulating Act continued in force till the commencement of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, when it was repealed and its important provisions were embodied in the Tenancy Act.

Land-holders in the Zamindari and Biswedari areas of Rajasthan were realising exorbitant rents from their tenants. This was stopped through the enactment of the Agricultural Rents Control Act, 1952 (Rajasthan Act XIX of 1952), which fixed the maximum rent for a holding at a figure not exceeding twice the land revenue assessed thereon. It also provided for a summary procedure for the conversion of produce rents into cash rents on the basis of prevailing assessed rents in adjoining settled villages.

UNIFIED TENANCY LAW: CONFERMENT OF KHATEDARI RIGHTS

The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955), which not only consolidates and amends the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands but also provides for certain measures of land reforms, was brought into force from the 15th of October, 1955. In place of the multiplicity of tenancies and tenures that existed in the past, there are now only four classes of tenants viz. Khatedar tenants, Maliks, tenants of Khudkasht and Gair-Khatedar tenants. This Act can be claimed to be one of the most progressive Tenancy Acts in India. By virtue of section 15 of the Act, every person who, at the commencement of the Act, was a tenant of land otherwise than as a sub-tenant or a tenant of Khudkasht, became a Khatedar tenant with heritable and transferable rights.

Section 19 of the Tenancy Act was amended by section 3 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act 7 of 1959) which was brought into force from 5th April, 1959 and Khatedari rights were

conferred by law on persons who, at the commencement of the principal Act, i. e. on 15th October, 1955, were entered in the annual registers, then current, as tenants of Khudkasht or sub-tenants.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The progress of Survey and Settlement will be evident from the following table:—

Item	Villages (No.)	Area	
		Sq. miles	Acres
1	2	3	4
1. Total number of villages and the total area	34,648	1,31,943	8,44,43,520
2. Number of villages surveyed and their area	34,238	1,16,217	7,43,78,880
3. Number of villages under survey	—	—	—
4. Number of villages unsurveyed and their area	410	15,726	1,00,64,640

The cadastrally un-surveyed area lies in the western part of the Thar desert and the population per sq. mile is only 5 to 6. The cultivation is nominal. It was, therefore, not considered worthwhile to survey this area. A summary settlement has been conducted without survey.

CEILINGS ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS

So far as the ceilings on future acquisition of agricultural lands is concerned, the proviso to section 42 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, imposes the limits.

As regards the ceilings on existing holdings, the necessary provisions are contained in the Rajasthan Tenancy Amendment Act, 1960 (Rajasthan Act IV of 1960). This Act has not yet been brought into force. Under this Act, the ceiling of a holding for a family of five persons will be 30 standard acres of land, and a standard acre has been defined as an area capable of yielding 10 maunds of wheat in a year or some other produce of equivalent value. For the area to be resumed on the imposition of ceilings, the State Government will pay compensation at 30 times the sanctioned rent-rates in respect of the first 25 acres of land vesting in the State Government, 25 times the sanctioned rent-rates in respect of the next 25 acres and 20

times the sanctioned rent-rates in respect of the remaining portion of the surrendered land. The compensation will be payable in cash or in bonds or partly in cash and partly in bonds as the State Government may determine under rules. The surrendered land will be let out to landless and other persons at the scale and in the manner to be prescribed by rules, and the rules may provide for payment to be made by the persons to whom land is allotted. Exemptions are to be allowed to certain efficiently managed farms.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND

Government land in the command of the river valley projects, as also the Government land in the command of the medium irrigation projects have been declared 'colonies' under the Rajasthan Colonisation Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act XXVII of 1954) and placed under the Colonisation department. Sale and allotment of land in the 'colonies' is governed by the provisions of the Colonisation Act, and the various rules framed for sale and allotment of land in different project areas.

For areas other than those declared as 'colonies' the allotment of unoccupied government land was done under the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of land for agricultural purposes) Rules, 1957. Under these Rules allotment was made, free of cost, to individual "landless persons" as defined in the Rules. The tehsildars allotted land in consultation with an advisory committee, which included the M. L. A. concerned, Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti, Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat concerned and the Vikas Adhikari.

With the shifting of emphasis on co-operative farming, allotments are now made to co-operative societies of landless persons under the Rajasthan (Allotment of Land to Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1959. The allotment is made in consultation with the advisory committee mentioned above.

In pursuance of the Planning Commission's suggestion that there was need for setting up an agency for investigating and reporting upon the progress of measures of land reform, the State Government set up a Land Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, consisting of officials and non-officials to report, among other things, on the enforcement of land reform legislation in Rajasthan. The Commission has submitted its report to the government and action is being taken by the government on the recommendations of the Commission.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

During the Second Plan, an outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakh was provided for consolidation of holdings. An amount of Rs. 41.11 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan. As against the original target of 11 lakh acres, an area of 14 lakh acres has been consolidated during the Second

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THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Plan. In addition to this area consolidated by the Consolidation department, the Colonisation department has also consolidated an area of 3.52 lakh acres in the Bhakra project and 1.20 lakh acres in the Rajasthan Canal area. Thus, the total area consolidated was 18.72 lakh acres.

During the Third Plan, it is proposed to consolidate 25 lakh acres of land through the agency of the Consolidation department. The total expenditure on this programme would amount to Rs. 80 lakh. In the State Plan, a sum of Rs. 40 lakh has been provided; the remaining Rs. 40 lakh will be recovered from the beneficiaries as consolidation fees.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

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CHAPTER VIII

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 315.55 lakh was made under this head of development. An expenditure of Rs. 307.10 lakh has been incurred by the end of the Second Plan.

The agricultural production is expected to have increased by about 25% over the level of production obtaining at the end of the First Plan. At the time of the formulation of the Second Plan, the output in the Agriculture sector was assumed for the year 1955-56. The following statement would indicate the progress of production during the Second Plan. The revised forecasts in respect of figures of production for the year 1960-61 are not available and the figures given in the last column are only estimates:—

Items	Unit	Output assumed in 1955-56	Production				Anticipated production in 1960-61
			56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Foodgrains	.. Lakh tons	36.00	47.74	39.40	50.93	47.11*	50.35
2. Oilseeds	.. Lakh tons	2.00	2.84	2.27	2.67	2.00	2.76
3. Cotton	.. Lakh bales	1.49	1.68	2.16	1.45	1.48*	2.00
4. Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh tons	0.50	0.68	0.73	0.42	0.60	0.90

*Final Forecast.

The figures of output, which were assumed for the year 1955-56, vary from the actual production reported for that year. Moreover, it will not be quite proper to compare the production in the base year with the production at the end of a particular plan period. This comparison would not give us a correct picture of the average rate of growth in production. In order to have a comparatively better assessment of the progress over a period, it will be appropriate to compare the average of four years' production at the beginning and the end of a particular plan period.

The following statement gives the figures of annual production of foodgrains from 1952-53 onwards:—

Year		Production (Lakh tons)
1		2
1952-53	..	29.91
1953-54	..	39.59
1954-55	..	39.41
1955-56	..	41.75
1956-57	..	47.74
1957-58	..	39.40
1958-59	..	50.93
1959-60	..	47.11
1960-61	..	50.35*

* Assumed

The variation in the output of the foodgrains from year to year is explained to a very large extent by the amount of rainfall and its distribution. We should, therefore, compare the average of the figures of production for the period 1952-56 and 1957-61. The average production for the period 1952-56 works out to 37.66 lakh tons and the corresponding figure for the period 1957-61 calculates to 46.94 lakh tons. Thus, the additional production works out to 9.28 lakh tons, though the potential, which has been created during the Second Plan period, is estimated at 10.14 lakh tons of additional food production. The various factors which have contributed towards the creation of this potential are mentioned below:—

Scheme		Contribution towards potential of additional production of foodgrains (Lakh tons)
1		2
1. Major irrigation	..	0.83
2. Minor irrigation	..	0.51
3. Land development	..	5.68
4. Manures & fertilizers	..	0.78
5. Improved seeds	..	1.01
6. Improved cultural practices	..	1.33
TOTAL	..	10.14

This potential of 10.14 lakh tons of additional food production is to be compared with the target of 8.12 lakh tons of additional food production which was fixed at the beginning of the Second Plan. It is, thus, clear that during the Second Plan, we have exceeded the targets in respect of additional food production. The little difference which is apparent between the figures of potential created and the actual production (as worked out on the basis of 4 years' average) can be explained by the partial utilisation of various facilities created in the last year of the Second Plan. The full utilisation of these facilities will be reflected in the first year of the Third Plan. To give only one instance, the wells constructed during the year 1960-61 and the irrigation available from the Chambal project during this year may not have had full impact on the farm yields in that very year.

The potential created during the Second Plan for additional production in respect of commercial crops and its source-wise break-up is given in the following statement:—

Scheme	Contribution towards potential of additional production of		
	Oilseeds (Lakh tons)	Cotton (Lakh bales)	Sugarcane* (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4
1. Major irrigation			
2. Minor irrigation	0.05	0.04	2.00
3. Land development	0.57	0.07	
4. Manures & fertilisers	0.01	0.20	0.31
5. Improved seeds	—	0.20	0.21
6. Improved cultural practices	—	0.08	0.18
TOTAL	.. 0.63	0.59	2.70

* In terms of 'cane'

However, the actual production yearwise for these crops was as follows:—

Year 1	Production		
	Oilseeds (Lakh tons) 2	Cotton (Lakh bales) 3	Sugarcane† (Lakh tons) 4
1952-53	..	1.34	1.01
1953-54	..	1.78	1.21
1954-55	..	2.62	1.24
1955-56	..	2.52	1.84
1956-57	..	2.84	1.68
1957-58	..	2.27	2.16
1958-59	..	2.67	1.45
1959-60	..	2.00	1.48
1960-61*	..	2.76	2.00

* Assumed.

† In terms of 'cane'.

The 4 year average for the periods 1952-56 and 1957-61 in respect of these commercial crops is given below:—

Crop	Unit	Average production for the period		Additional production during the Second Plan period
		1952-56	1957-61	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Oilseeds	..	Lakh tons	2.06	2.42
2. Cotton	..	Lakh bales	1.32	1.77
3. Sugarcane (Gur)		Lakh tons	4.40	6.59

The large difference between the potential of additional production created during the Second Plan and the actual additional production (calculated on the basis of 4 years average) in respect of oilseeds is explained by a comparatively very large unirrigated area under oilseeds, the production from which has varied according to the vagaries of the monsoon. The production of commercial crops, it would appear, has fallen short of the targets originally envisaged.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The objective during the Third Plan is to increase the agricultural production by about 32 % over the level of production obtaining at the end of the Second Plan. The financial provision under this head of development for the Third Plan is Rs. 659 lakh.

The targets of additional production for the Third Plan in respect of foodgrains and cash-crops in Rajasthan and those adopted for the country as a whole are given in the following statement :—

Items	Unit	Assumed level of production in 1960-61	Estimates of additional production during the Third Plan	Level of production anticipated in 1965-66	
		1	2	3	4	5
R A J A S T H A N					
1. Foodgrains ..	Lakh tons	50.35	16.00	66.35	
2. Oilseeds ..	Lakh tons	2.76	1.10	3.86	
3. Cotton. ..	Lakh bales	2.00	1.52	3.52	
4. Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh tons	0.90	0.90	1.80	
I N D I A					
1. Foodgrains ..	Lakh tons	769.42	236.05	1005.47	
2. Oilseeds ..	Lakh tons	70.84	27.36	98.20	
3. Cotton ..	Lakh bales	50.98	19.67	70.65	
4. Sugarcane(Gur)	Lakh tons	80.20	19.43	99.63	

These targets are proposed to be achieved both through the extensive and intensive methods i. e. by expanding the area under cultivation, through double-cropping and reclamation of culturable waste land and by increasing the yield per acre by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of inputs of factors of production in the Agricultural sector. The various

measures which are expected to contribute towards the achievement of the targets, proposed above, are mentioned below :—

Programme	Estimated potential of additional production				
	Food-crops (Lakh tons)	Oilseeds (Lakh tons)	Cotton (Lakh bales)	Sugarcane (Gur) (Lakh tons)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Major & medium irrigation.	2.292				
2. Minor irrigation ..	0.960		0.080	0.320	0.400
3. Land development (including soil conservation and double cropping) ..	5.797		0.620	0.397	—
4. Improved seeds ..	2.500		0.075	0.300	0.135
5. Manures and fertilizers ..	2.694		0.150	0.203	0.250
6. Improved agricultural practices (including plant protection). ..	1.758		0.175	0.300	0.120
TOTAL ..	16.001		1.100	1.520	0.905

A more detailed break-up in respect of creation of the potential of additional food production is given below :—

No.	Programme	Physical	Targets	Yardstick	Estimated	Remarks
		Unit	Area ('000 acres)	for addi- tional pro- duction.	additional production of food-crops ('000 tons)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Major and medium irrigation*	—	1145.9	0.25 ton/ acre.	229.2	††
II.	Flood control, drainage and anti-water logging* ..	—	23.0	0.11 -do-	2.5	—
III.	Minor irrigation*: ..					
	(a) Agricultural sector:—					
	1. Irrigation department ..	—	77.00	0.25 -do-	15.4	††
	2. Construction of wells	8,000	40.00	-do-	8.0	††

* Under these items net figures have been shown.

†† 80% area considered under food-crops.

(Contd.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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S. No.	Programme	Physical Targets		Yardstick for addi- tional pro- duction.	Estimated additional production of food-crops ('000 tons)	Remarks
		Unit	Area ('000 acres)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Deepening of wells.	20,000	20.00	0.25 ton/acre	4.0	++
4.	State tube-wells.	—	14.00	-do-	2.8	++
5.	Private tube-wells.	150	30.00	-do-	6.0	++
6.	Supply of diesel engines and generating sets.	2,000	6.00	-do-	1.2	++
7.	Supply of electric motors.	1,000	3.00	-do-	0.8	++
8.	Installation of persian wheels.	2,000	2.00	-do-	0.4	++
9.	R-pairs of small tanks.	600	6.00	-do-	1.2	++
10.	Irrigation by Panchayats.	—	141.00	-do-	28.2	++
	TOTAL (a)	..	339.00		68.0	
(b)	C. D. Sector.	—	140.00	-do-	28.00	++
	TOTAL (III)	..	479.00		96.00	
IV. Soil conservation: *						
(a)	Contour banding and soil conservation.	—	178.0	0.05 ton/acre	8.9	—
(b)	Reclamation of saline and alkaline soil.	—	10.0	0.10 -do-	1.0	—
(c)	Field banding and levelling.	—	4000.0	0.04 -do-	160.0	—
V. Dry farming: *						
		—	850.0	0.025 -do-	21.3	—
VI. Land reclamation and development.*						
		—	1327.0	0.11 -do-	146.0	—
VII. Improved seeds:@						
		—	17,000.0 (12,860.0)	0.02 -do-	250.0	—
VIII. Chemical fertilizers: @						
(a)	Nitrogenous.	70,000 tons (59,000)	2100·0	2·5 -do-	147·5	—
(b).	Phosphatic.	20,500 tons (18,000)	512·0	1·5 -do-	27·0	—
IX. Local manurial resources:@						
(a)	Compost	7·67 Lakh tons (3·29)	230.0	0·03 -do-	10·0	—
	(i) Urban	18·63 Lakh tons (9·87)	553·0	-do- -do-	23·9	—
(b)	Green manuring	—	630.0 (500·0)	0·11 -do-	55·0	—

* Under these items net figures have been shown.

(Contd.)

†† 80 % area considered under foodcrops.

@ Under these items gross figures have been shown.

Note:—Figures for additional inputs have been indicated within brackets.

S. No.	Programme	Physical Targets		Yardstick for addi- tional pro- duction.	Estimated additional production of food-crops ('000 tons.)	Remarks
		Unit	Area ('000 acres)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X. Improved Agricultural Practices. @						
(a) Plant protection.	..	—	3,993·0 (2,700·0)	0·05 ton/acre	135·0	—
(b) Others.	..	—	1,371·0 (816·0)	-do-	40·8	—
XI. Double cropping.*	..		1,200·0	0·20 ton/acre	240·0	—
	TOTAL	..	35,608·9		1,600·1	

* Under these items net figures have been shown.

@ Under these items gross figures have been shown.

Note.—Figures for additional inputs have been indicated within brackets.

The various programmes which will be undertaken during the Third Plan are described below:—

1. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHEMES

A. Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.—During the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 79 lakh was made under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 64·05 lakh has been spent during this period.

It was proposed that in the Second Plan 41 seed multiplication farms, each of 100 acres and 174 seed stores will be established. The intention was that there should be one seed multiplication farm for a group of four blocks in about 170 blocks, which were considered agriculturally important. It was envisaged to have one seed store in each of the agriculturally important blocks. During the Second Plan, 38 seed multiplication farms have been established. 3 farms could not be started. These will be taken up in the Third Plan. Besides these farms, a mechanised farm of 1,600 acres has been set up in the Chambal command area for production of improved seed, particularly of hybrid maize. The target regarding the establishment of seed stores has been achieved in full.

It is estimated that by the end of the Second Plan 45 lakh acres of land has been saturated with improved seeds. In the Third Plan, the target is to cover an additional area of 135 lakh acres, so that at the end of the Third Plan 180 lakh acres would be saturated with improved seeds. The following statement would indicate the various stages envisaged in the multiplication of improved seeds during the Third Plan :—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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Crop	At resonth farms		At seed multiplication farms		At registered seed growers' farms		Area to be covered by improved seeds to be sown.		Total area covered by improved seeds to be sown.		% of area covered by improved seeds to be sown.	
	Area (acres)	Production (maunds)	Area (acres)	Production (maunds)	Area (acres)	Production (maunds)	(Lakh acres) 1/6th	Total 66 (Lakh acres)	Total 66 (Lakh acres)	% to be sown	% to be sown	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Food Crops.												
1. Wheat	324.4	5,736	7,233	1,20,172	1,74,580	14,00,000	34.00	170.0	300.00	69.6	69.6	
2. Barley	220.0	4,400	4,400	88,000	88,000	8,80,000	8.80	44.0	49.25	69.3	69.3	
3. Gram	27.0	687	705	16,300	17,500	2,10,000	2.40	12.0	20.00	69.0	69.0	
4. Jowar	50.0	600	1,000	10,000	20,000	1,20,000	2.40	12.0	37.25	32.2	32.2	
5. Bajra	16.0	80	400	2,000	10,000	30,000	2.40	12.0	24.50	48.0	48.0	
6. Maize	3.0	13	250	1,000	20,000	60,000	12.00	60.0	60.0	62.1	62.1	
7. Paddy	1.0	21	84	1,150	5,000	60,000	2.40	12.0	20.0	60.0	60.0	
8. Kharif pulses	1.0	20	63	1,000	2,830	40,000	0.80	4.0	6.00	80.0	80.0	
9. Rabi pulses	0.0	31	250	1,250	10,000	50,000	2.40	12.0	44.50	27.0	27.0	
		0.4	31.2	1,250	10,000	0.40	2.0	3.00	66.6	66.6	66.6	
Non-food Crops.												
1. Oilseeds:	..	30.00	0,310.00	613.0	80,343	10,145	10,29,826	1.07	0.85	41.81	23.5	
a. Groundnut	..	10.44	150.60	150.0	2,341	2,310	25.200	0.35	1.75	3.00	33.6	
b. Castor	..	0.20	2.00	4.0	—	80	600	0.01	0.05	0.20	30.0	
c. Sesame	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.00	—	
d. Rapeseed and Mustard	..	0.01	0.16	2.6	10	160	675	0.11	0.55	8.00	0.7	
e. Linseed	..	1.32	6.24	20.0	84	136	1,350	0.06	0.30	4.00	6.7	
2. Cotton	..	0.10	35.00	176.0	1,600	5,300	35.000	1.20	6.00	9.41	61.8	
3. Sugarcane	..	12.00	0,120.00	153.0	70,500	1,920	9,00,000	0.21	1.20	1.20	100.0	
Total	..	354.10	12,055.00	7,716	2,00,515	1,81,725	24,89,825	35.97	1,79.85	311.91	32.3	

The area which will be covered with improved seeds out of the total crop area in respect of wheat, barley, maize, paddy, rabi pulses, cotton and sugarcane would range between 60 to 90%. In the case of bajra, however, improved strains namely, RSK and RSJ will be available for about 40 lakh acres. The remaining area of about 20 lakh acres is proposed to be covered by what may be called the approved seed. This seed would be selected from the areas which are reputed for producing quality bajra. This seed, though cannot be termed as an improved strain in the strict sense of the term, has given definitely higher yields than the seed which is at present being used in other areas. In the case of Kharif pulses and oil seeds very few improved strains exist and, therefore, the target for saturation has been kept very low.

It would be seen from the statement that 355 acres of land will be utilised for producing nucleus seed every year and the estimated production of 12,055 mds. therefrom will be utilised for sowing in 7,746 acres of the seed multiplication farms. The production from these farms is estimated as 2,00,515 mds. This quantity of foundation seed will be supplied to the registered seed-growers who will saturate an estimated area of 1,84,725 acres with this seed.

The area of 4,500 acres under the existing seed multiplication farms will be supplemented by 1,500 acres which will come under improved seeds in 15 farms of 100 acres each. Since there will be double cropping in about 29% of the area, a total coverage of 7,746 acres will be achieved. It is proposed to provide 82 seed stores in addition to 174 seed stores existing at the end of the Second Plan.

During the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 51.75 lakh is being provided for the programme of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.

It was found that some of the seed multiplication farms, proposed to be completed during the Second Plan, would require some amount in the Third Plan for their completion. It is expected that about Rs. 7.55 lakh would be required for finishing the incomplete works on these farms. Under the present proposals this sum has been shown under the head "Miscellaneous."

B. Fertilisers and Manures.—During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 10.95 lakh was provided for this programme. A sum of Rs. 25.07 lakh has actually been spent during this period.

As against the target of distributing 16,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 2,600 tons of superphosphate in 1960-61, actual utilisation in that year was of the order of 10,300 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers and 2,500 tons of superphosphate.

As against the target of preparing and utilising 10 lakh tons of rural compost and 4.25 lakh tons of urban compost, it is estimated that about 13 lakh tons of compost was actually distributed by 1960-61.

Under this programme, loans have been advanced to municipalities and panchayats for purchase of transport equipment required for transporting the compost. During the Second Plan, one compost inspector was appointed in each of the 123 blocks.

The requirements of organic manure in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period have been estimated on the basis of the crop pattern which is envisaged to be brought about by 1965-66. The requirements add upto about 610 lakh tons. Against this requirement, the availability of organic manure would be hardly 340 lakh tons. In order to maintain the level of fertility of land, the deficiency will have to be made good with chemical fertilisers. It is proposed to utilise about one lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and 35,000 tons of superphosphate in 1965-66.

It is estimated that at the end of the Second Plan an area of 3.34 lakh acres has been covered with the fertilizers. At the end of the Third Plan, it is proposed to cover an area of 25.84 lakh acres with fertilizers. Green manuring will be extended to 6.30 lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan as against a coverage of 1.30 lakh acres reported in 1960-61.

The total provision for this programme under the Third Plan is Rs. 53.30 lakh. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 15 lakh will be utilised for giving loans to the panchayats and Rs. 7 lakh to the municipalities for purchase of transport equipment. An amount of Rs. 3 lakh will be required for subsidising the cost of rural compost and transportation of town-compost. An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed to be utilised for giving subsidy on the utilisation of superphosphate.

81 compost inspectors are proposed to be appointed during the Third Plan, in addition to 123 inspectors who have already been appointed during the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 8.30 lakh is being provided for the additional staff which will be required for implementing this programme during the Third Plan.

C. Plant Protection.—There was a provision of Rs. 17.46 lakh for this programme during the Second Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 20.16 lakh has been incurred during this period. The target was to cover an area of 12.50 lakh acres in the last year of the Second Plan. The achievement is expected to be a coverage of 9.50 lakh acres.

During the Third Plan, it is proposed to cover an additional area of 33.40 lakh acres. The Plant Protection Organisation will have to be considerably strengthened in order to achieve this target. This would involve posting of assistant plant protection officers, plant protection assistants and plant protection supervisors at various levels of field activities. It is also proposed to give subsidy to the cultivators and the Panchayats to meet part of the cost of the manually operated plant protection equipment. It is also envisaged to maintain a tractor with spraying equipment in each

of the 5 divisions. In view of the increasing popularity of the chemicals for control of pests and diseases, the subsidy on insecticides and fungicides will be discontinued from 1961-62. A provision of Rs. 43.25 lakh is being made in the Third Plan for this programme.

D. Improved Agricultural Practices.—For the Third Plan, the target of covering an additional area of 14.41 lakh acres has been fixed. The area under various crops which will be covered by these practices is mentioned below:-

Crops		Area (Lakh acres)
1		2
1. Food crops	..	8.16
2. Oilseeds	..	2.85
3. Cotton	..	3.00
4. Sugarcane	..	0.40
TOTAL		14.41

It is proposed to lay out demonstrations on the cultivators' holdings at the rate of 100 demonstrations per lakh acres. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is being made in the Third Plan for this programme. The programme of establishing 400 village laboratories will also be undertaken under this scheme.

E. Improved Agricultural Implements.—A workshop has been established at Jaipur for manufacturing the improved agricultural implements. This workshop will be consolidated and expanded during the Third Plan. It is proposed to set up an organisation which will be responsible for extensive demonstration of improved implements throughout the State. Loans will be advanced to the farmers for purchasing implements. The very costly implements may also be subsidised. Loans will also be given to small fabricators to enable them to modernise their equipments required for manufacturing these implements. A provision of Rs. 25 lakh is being made for this programme.

F. Other Special Production Programmes.—The intensive agricultural production programme has been started in district Pali from November, 1960. A provision of Rs. 110 lakh is being made in the Third Plan for this project.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CROPS INCLUDING HORTICULTURE AND SUBSIDIARY FOOD

During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 8.91 lakh was actually spent on the programme of development of commercial crops.

The targets of production and the financial provisions, proposed for the commercial crops during the Third Plan, are given below:-

Crops	Unit	Additional production in Third Plan (Lakh tons)	Total production in 1965-66 (Lakh tons)	Third Plan provision (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Oilseeds	Lakh tons	1.10	3.80	6.00*
2. Cotton	Lakh bales	1.52	3.52	8.00
3. Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh tons	0.90	1.80	8.00
			TOTAL ..	22.00

*State share is only Rs. 2 lakh.

During the Second Plan, an area of 8,562 acres was brought under orchards. For the Third Plan, a target of 25,000 acres of additional area to be brought under orchards has been fixed and existing gardens over 5,000 acres will be rejuvenated during this period. Long term loans @ Rs. 300 per acre will be given to the gardeners for planting new orchards and short-term loans @Rs. 65 per acre will be given for rejuvenating the old orchards. During the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 25 lakh is being made for the long-term loans. The money for the short-term loans would be available to the Government outside the plan ceiling. One progeny orchard and 7 additional nurseries will be established during the Third Plan. The intention is to have one nursery in each of the 17 fruit growing districts. At present, we have already 10 nurseries in existence. A seed certification centre will be established for testing and certifying the quality of vegetable seeds. Encouragement will be given to the production of vegetables particularly in the villages neighbouring big towns.

The total provision in the Third Plan for the entire Horticulture development programme is Rs. 38.65 lakh.

3. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

A. Research—During the Second Plan, there was a provision of Rs.38.34 lakh for strengthening agricultural research. A sum of Rs. 24.07 lakh has actually been spent during this period. Well equipped laboratories for Chemistry, Pathology, Botany and Entomology have been started. Attempts have also been made to find out the cheap methods of reclaiming saline and alkaline soils. The trials with hybrid maize strains have shown good results at Tabiji farm (Ajmer).

During the Third Plan, the research organisation will be considerably strengthened. Regional stations and sub-stations will be started. There

will be a composite research programme for each important crop. A sub-station for research on fruits will also be set up.

A provision of Rs. 70 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for various schemes of strengthening of agricultural research.

It may be mentioned here that the State Government have given considerable thought to the question of integration of extension, teaching and research. Some preliminary steps have already been taken in this connection. As a result of which some research stations have already been transferred to the Governing Council, which has been set up for preparing the ground for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Udaipur.

B. Agro-Economic Research, Statistics and Land-use Planning.—Under the Second Plan, crop cutting experiments had been extended to non-food crops also and the scheme of rationalised supervision was undertaken in 4 districts. The scheme of market intelligence is also being implemented since 1956-57. Under this scheme, the selling rates of various agricultural commodities are collected and broadcast every day from the All India Radio, Jaipur.

In the Third Plan, the scope of these schemes will be extended. A survey will also be conducted for estimating the area under improved seeds, manures and fertilizers and improved agricultural practices. The impact of these measures on the yield per acre will also be studied. Agro-economic research in relation to farm management will be undertaken in four agro-climatic regions of Rajasthan. For this, it would be necessary to study the input-output relationship and to work out norms for inputs of various factors of production with a view to have the optimum farm management. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 19 lakh for these schemes in the Third Plan.

C. Education.—At present there are 3 colleges of agriculture in Rajasthan. Two are the State colleges—one at Udaipur and the other at Jobner and the third one is a private college at Ajmer. The annual intake capacity in the Rajasthan College of Agriculture at Udaipur has been increased from 80 to 160. Post-graduate classes have also been started in that college. The annual intake capacity of the Agriculture College at Jobner is 80 and that of the D. A. V. College, Ajmer is 40. During the Third Plan, the Rajasthan College of Agriculture at Udaipur will be expanded and additional facilities will be provided to the college at Jobner. A sum of Rs. 60 lakh is being provided for this programme.

It is estimated that the total number of agricultural graduates which will be required by the end of the Third Plan will be about 798. The availability of graduates from the 3 agriculture colleges in Rajasthan is

estimated as 823. The tentative college-wise break-up of this output is as follows:—

College	Out put (Number)
1	2
Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur	.. 476
S. K. N. Agriculture College, Jobner	.. 259
D. A. V. College, Ajmer	.. 88
TOTAL ..	823

Thus, it is expected that during the Third Plan, we will not face dearth of agricultural graduates in our State.

D. Agricultural Extension Training.—There are 5 gram-sewak training centres existing at present. During the Second Plan, these were consolidated and expanded. By the end of 1960-61, 2348 village level workers have been trained. In the Home Science wing, 103 gram-sewikkas have been trained during the Second Plan period. A separate wing for a refresher course has been attached to the Village Level Workers' Training School at Deoli.

During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakh is being kept for these centres.

4. AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION

As against an expenditure of Rs. 3.11 lakh incurred during the Second Plan period, a provision of Rs. 11 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for this programme. The programme of disseminating agricultural information will be made more effective and for this purpose the organisation will have to be strengthened. It is also proposed to provide 5 mobile exhibition units—one in each division. Under this programme, some subject matter specialists will also have to be appointed.

5. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION

It is proposed to establish two cold storages—one at Kota and the other at Sriganganagar during the Third Plan. Loans will also be given for establishing fruit preservation factories, particularly in the districts of Sriganganagar, Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur where there is a sufficient

acreage of land under fruits and vegetables. A separate mobile unit for demonstration and propaganda will also be provided. This unit will organise short training courses also in the cities and towns. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for this programme.

6. LAND DEVELOPMENT

A. Schemes implemented by the Agriculture Department.—During the Second Plan, owing to the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, 31.83 lakh acres of marginal land was brought under cultivation. Besides, double cropping was extended to about 10 lakh acres. Thus, by 1960-61 the gross increase in area under cultivation is estimated to be 41.83 lakh acres. Loans were also given to the cultivators for the purchase of tractors for levelling of land and mechanised cultivation. An expenditure of Rs. 9.86 lakh was incurred during the Second Plan on this account.

The use of land according to its capability is a matter of great significance for the economy of a country. It has been observed that land has been indiscriminately broken for cultivation. There has been no significant increase in the area under pastures and forests. All this is indicative of a defective land use. It is, therefore, essential to locate the mal-adjustment and to take measures to correct it. The crop patterns are also to be evolved according to the capacity of land. The following studies are of great importance in this context—

- (a) Location of exploitable waste land and its utilisation in such a manner as to achieve a better balance between forestry, arable farming and pastures.
- (b) Determination of suitable cropping patterns, particularly for the areas which have been recently reclaimed or brought under controlled irrigation or which are going to be so reclaimed or commanded by irrigation.

During the Third Plan, it is expected that about 20 lakh acres of additional land would be brought under cultivation. Besides, the double cropping will be extended to an additional area of 15 lakh acres.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakh is being kept in the Third Plan for the programmes of land development. Loans will be given to the cultivators, preference being given to the co-operatives for purchase of tractors and other equipment which will be required for levelling and bunding of land, specially in areas commanded by the irrigation projects like Rajasthan Canal and Chambal.

B. Consolidation of Holdings.—In the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 40 lakh has been provided for consolidation of holdings. This programme has already been discussed in the Chapter on land reform.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

Provision has also been made for construction of buildings of the offices of the District Agriculture Officers at 8 places. A Joint Director of Agriculture will be provided for the Rajasthan Canal command area. It is also proposed to appoint Additional District Agriculture Officers in Udaipur, Bharatpur and Pali Districts where the number of blocks is more than 10.

The service conditions of the technical personnel in the Agriculture department have been considerably improved. The pay scale of Agriculture Extension Officers is proposed to be Rs. 175-450 with effect from 1st September, 1961. The pay scale of District Agriculture Officer is proposed to be Rs. 285-800 with effect from 1st September, 1961. The service rules have recently been approved by the Government and these provide sufficient opportunities for promotion from the lower cadres. 75% of the posts in the cadre of District Agriculture Officers will be filled in by promotion from the Agriculture Extension Officers. 25% of the posts in the cadre of District Agriculture Officers will be filled in by direct recruitment. The post of District Agriculture Officer is considered equivalent to the post of Assistant Director in the Agriculture Department and recruitment to higher categories such as Deputy Directors and Joint Directors will be only through promotions.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

The total provision for the Third Plan is Rs. 16.55 lakh. As mentioned above under 'Seed Multiplication Scheme' about Rs. 7.55 lakh will be required for completing the incomplete works on certain seed multiplication farms, which were started in the Second Plan. Some amount would be required for meeting the State's share of the cost on those schemes which may be sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Commodity Committees.

9. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The measures, which will be adopted for improving agriculture during the Third Plan, have been briefly described above. The results of these measures would be reflected in the changed crop pattern and the yield per acre of these crops. The area under paddy and wheat is likely to increase from 2 lakh and 30 lakh acres to 5 lakh and 49.25 lakh acres respectively by 1965-66. Similarly, the area under oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane would also go up. A general rise in the average yield per acre in respect of all the crops and particularly in paddy, wheat, maize, ground-nut, sugarcane and cotton is expected. The following statement indicates the crop pattern which is likely to emerge in 1965-66. The average yield

per acre and total production are also indicated in the statement:-

Crops	1960-61			1965-66		
	Area (Lakh acres)	Average yield (lb./ acre)	Produc- tion (Lakh tons)	Area (Lakh acres)	Average yield (lb./ acre)	Produc- tion (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Food grains ..	276.50	408	50.35	302.00	492	66.35
(i) Cereals ..	188.00	434	36.44	217.25	548	53.15
1. Rice ..	2.00	1200	1.07	5.00	1300	2.90
2. Jowar ..	26.00	250	2.90	24.50	257	2.81
3. Bajra ..	98.00	200	8.75	96.50	215	9.26
4. Maize ..	15.00	890	5.95	20.00	950	8.48
5. Wheat ..	30.00	800	10.71	49.25	920	20.23
6. Barley ..	15.00	1000	6.70	20.00	1020	9.11
7. Small millets ..	2.00	400	0.36	2.00	400	0.36
(ii) Pulses ..	88.50	352	13.91	84.75	349	13.20
1. Gram ..	43.00	500	9.60	37.25	503	8.36
2. Rabi pulses ..	0.50	400	0.09	3.00	500	0.67
3. Kharif pulses ..	45.00	210	4.22	44.50	220	4.17
B. Commercial crops:	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Oilseeds ..	25.50	242	2.76	31.20	273	3.86
2. Cotton ..	6.41	367	2.00*	9.41	440	3.52*
3. Sugarcane (Gur)	0.80	2490	0.90	1.20	3360	1.80

* Figures in Lakh bales.

After making an allowance for the consumption of the local population as projected for 1965-66 on the basis of per capita requirements of 17 ozs. cereals and 3 ozs. of pulses and the requirements for seed, cattle feed and unavoidable losses, it is expected that we will still be left with a balance of 11 to 12 lakh tons of foodgrains for export by the end of the Third Plan.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:-

1. Improved agricultural implements, research, testing and training centres.
2. Pilot projects and demonstrations in improved agricultural practices.
3. Agricultural research—research centres in river valley areas for irrigated farming.
4. Survey and categorisation of culturable waste lands in blocks of less than 250 acres.
5. Survey of ravine lands for preparing reclamation and development projects.
6. Improvement of land records and agricultural statistics.

CHAPTER IX

MINOR IRRIGATION

The funds for this programme are controlled by two departments, namely, Agriculture department and the Irrigation department. Funds for the construction of wells, installation of persian wheels, supply of diesel engines and generating sets, supply of electric motors, development of village tanks, construction of anicuts etc., deepening of existing wells and boring of tubewells are controlled by the Agriculture department. The schemes relating to deepening of existing wells, construction of private tubewells and State tubewells are executed through the Rajasthan Underground Water Board. Funds for other schemes mentioned above are routed through the Panchayat Samitis who disburse the loans and, in the case of construction or repair of village tanks, subsidies for the above mentioned schemes. Provision for these schemes are also made under the Community Development programme.

Funds for the construction of minor irrigation flow works are controlled by the Irrigation department. Out of the total provision for the flow works some amount is kept at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis by the Irrigation department for construction of tanks each costing Rs. 25,000/- or less.

1. FUNDS CONTROLLED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

There was a provision of Rs. 141.83 lakh for these works during the Second Plan. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 265.21 lakh. It is expected that during the Second Plan, from the funds controlled by the Agriculture department, the physical targets as detailed below will have been achieved:—

Items	1	Particulars (Number)
	2	
(i) Construction of new wells 12,618
(ii) Tanks 558
(iii) Tubewells 14
(iv) Repair to old wells or deepening of wells 17,105
(v) Installation of pumping sets 861
(vi) Installation of persian wheels 1,732

A provision of Rs. 325 lakh has been made for minor irrigation works during the Third Plan. The scheme-wise provision and likely irrigation benefits are indicated below:—

Scheme	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Area to be irrigated ('000 acres)
1	2	3
1. Construction of new wells	125.00	40
2. Deepening of wells by Underground Water Board ..	25.00	20
3. Deep Tubewells (State)	35.00	14
4. Construction of private tubewells	30.00	30
5. Supply of diesel engines and generating sets	30.00	6
6. Supply of electric motors	10.00	3
7. Installation of persian wheels	10.00	2
8. Construction of new and repair to old tanks-cum reclamation of existing tanks	30.00	6
9. Construction of anicuts, rapats and channels	30.00	—
	325.00	121

Thus the total additional area likely to be irrigated by schemes controlled by the Agriculture department will be 1.21 lakh acres at the end of the Third Plan.

2. FUNDS CONTROLLED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT FOR FLOW WORKS

A sum of Rs. 276.30 lakh was provided for these works during the Second Plan. Expenditure during the same period has been as follows:—

Scheme	Amount (Lakh Rs.)
1	2
(a) On schemes executed through the Irrigation department	152.22
(b) Works executed through the Revenue department ..	13.34
(c) Works executed through the Panchayat Samitis under the Democratic Decentralization scheme ..	46.00
TOTAL ..	211.56

The programme of minor irrigation works was started in Rajasthan in January, 1953 when an allotment of Rs. 175.00 lakh was made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India for the Grow More Food scheme. 244 schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 193.15 lakh and the estimated irrigation of 2.51 lakh acres were taken up in the First Plan. 184 schemes were completed in the First Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 106.62 lakh. The irrigation potential was created for 1.22 lakh acres.

60 works with a spill-over cost of Rs. 86.53 lakh and an estimated irrigation of 1.29 lakh acres were carried over to the Second Plan. Almost all these works have been completed by the end of the Second Plan. The total expenditure on these continuing schemes during the Second Plan will be Rs. 74.33 lakh and a sum of Rs. 12.20 lakh will be required to complete these works in the Third Plan.

During the Second Plan 107 new works with an estimated cost of Rs. 240.80 lakh and irrigation potential of 78,000 acres were sanctioned. Out of these new schemes, 17 have been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 19.00 lakh. The total expenditure on these new works in the Second Plan is estimated at Rs. 69.40 lakh and a sum of Rs. 171.40 lakh would be required in the Third Plan to complete these works.

Thus, the total spill-over expenditure during the Third Plan would be Rs. 12.20 lakh plus Rs. 171.40 lakh i.e., Rs. 183.60 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 345.00 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for the minor irrigation flow works. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh will be spent through the Panchayat Samitis on minor irrigation flow works, each costing Rs. 25,000 or less. The remaining amount of Rs. 145.00 lakh will be available to the Irrigation department. Thus, the provision made in the Third Plan will not be sufficient to cover the spill-over expenditure on the continuing schemes.

During the First Plan these works irrigated an area of 56,000 acres and an additional area of 1.30 lakh acres will be irrigated by the end of the Second Plan. An additional area of 0.77 lakh acres will be irrigated from the continuing schemes during the Third Plan period.

Thus, the total irrigation benefits from these works at the end of the Third Plan will be as follows:—

Period	Area to be benefited (Lakh acres)	
1	2	
At the end of the First Plan	..	..
At the end of the Second Plan	..	1.30
At the end of the Third Plan	..	0.77
	TOTAL..	2.63

In addition to the irrigation benefits expected from the schemes controlled by the Agriculture department and the Irrigation department,

additional benefits are expected from the schemes to be executed by the Panchayat Samitis and under the Community Development programme as follows:—

Schemes	Likely area to be benefited (Lakh acres)
1	2
Schemes controlled by the Panchayat Samitis	.. 1.41
Programme under Community Development	.. 1.40

Thus the total additional benefits which will accrue at the end of the Third Plan from various minor irrigation schemes will be as follows:—

Schemes	Additional area to be benefited (Lakh acres)
1	2
1. Schemes controlled by the Agriculture department	.. 1.21
2. Flow works controlled by the Irrigation department	.. 0.77
3. Schemes of the Panchayat Samitis	.. 1.41
4. Programme under Community Development	.. 1.40
TOTAL	.. 4.79

Construction of minor irrigation works each costing less than Rs. 25,000 has been entrusted to the Panchayat Samitis. A special organisation of engineers has been created to assist the Panchayat Samitis in locating possible sites and formulating concrete proposals. At present, 25 engineers are engaged in the survey of minor irrigation projects, which could be taken up by the Panchayat Samitis. It is proposed to place special emphasis on the construction of anicuts during the Third Plan. This is intended to raise the existing water level in the wells. It was observed that in some areas wells were going out of use. The Government have taken note of the situation and have decided to carry out a systematic study of this problem. The possible causes of the wells falling in disuse will be ascertained and remedial measures for raising the underground water level, so as to put these wells in use again, will be suggested.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there is one Centrally sponsored scheme viz., "Research and training in irrigation and water use" and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of this programme and provision. The outlay on this scheme will be fully financed by the Government of India and is not included in the State Plan ceiling.

CHAPTER X

SOIL CONSERVATION

1. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

During the Second Plan, it was proposed to treat 42,000 acres with various soil conservation measures. About 36,000 acres have been so treated. The short-fall has, however, been more than compensated by the 'Merh Bandi' programme which has benefited an area of 11.32 lakh acres. Two dry farming demonstration centres have also been established—one each at Pali and Ajmer.

A Junior Staff Training Institute has been started at Jodhpur to train the fieldmen for soil conservation measures. An amount of Rs. 15.10 lakh was spent during the Second Plan on these schemes.

During the Third Plan, the existing schemes will be continued and new schemes relating to reclamation of saline and alkaline land and construction of percolation tanks in the beds of existing 'streams' and 'Nallahs' for re-charging underground water will be undertaken.

It is proposed to cover an area of 10.38 lakh acres with suitable soil conservation measures, besides undertaking the programme for 'Merh Bandi' in 40 lakh acres. The soil and land use survey will be carried out in about 40 lakh acres of Rajasthan Canal command area. For the programme to be executed by the Agriculture department, a provision of Rs. 105 lakh has been made.

Two additional dry farming demonstration centres will be started and the training institute at Jodhpur will be expanded.

2. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against a Plan provision of Rs. 36.33 lakh, a sum of Rs. 23.11 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan. Under soil conservation programme, 10,876 acres of eroded marginal lands and hilly areas were brought under afforestation. Shelter belts were created over 44½ miles of roadside avenues,

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 35 lakh is provided for soil conservation programme under Forest department. The physical targets are indicated below:—

1. Soil Conservation in Desert Areas:—

(a) Afforestation and pasture improvement measures will be carried out on 2,000 acres of land.

(b) The scheme of fixation of sand dunes and protection of villages and river banks by planting trees, shrubs etc. would cover 1,200 acres.

(c) Shelter belts would be created by planting trees along 100 miles of road avenues.

2. Soil Conservation in Hilly Areas:—

Afforestation operations will be carried out on 7,500 acres. 18 old nurseries and one new nursery will be maintained.

3. Soil Conservation in Ravines:—

This programme will cover 6,000 acres of land.

10 Rangers will be trained in soil conservation.

Thus; the total provision for soil conservation measures—both in the Agriculture department and the Forest department is Rs. 140 lakh.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

1. Research in pasture development.

2. Soil conservation in catchment areas in river valley projects.

3. Dry farming demonstration projects.

CHAPTER XI

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

According to the 1956 Census, Rajasthan had approximately 10% of the country's livestock population. The bulk of the population, as much as 1·69 crore, consisted of sheep, goats, camels, etc. This was closely followed by cattle with an estimated population of approximately 1·2 crore. The west of Rajasthan is situated in the most important cattle rearing belt in India extending from Kathiawar to Kashmir. Rajasthan's sheep produce as much as 45% of India's wool. The contribution to State Income from agriculture and animal husbandry respectively stands in the ratio of 2:1.

At the beginning of the Second Plan the shortage of pedigree bulls was estimated as 40,000. During the Second Plan this shortage has been reduced by 15,000 bulls. The shortage of 25,000 bulls is proposed to be made good by the expansion and extension of the following schemes:—

1. Key village scheme;
2. Expansion of State cattle breeding farms;
3. Bull rearing farms;
4. Goshala development scheme;
5. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders scheme;
6. Establishing of new cattle breeding farms;
7. Purchase of and subsidy to male calves; and
8. Bull premium scheme.

The establishment of gosadans and the campaign of mass castration are reducing the number of useless and unwanted stock.

The all-India breeding policy drawn up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and accepted by the State Government envisages that in the case of well defined milch breeds, the milking capacity should be developed to the maximum by selective breeding and the male progeny should be used for the development of "non-descript" cattle. In the case of well defined draught breeds, the aim is to put as much milk into them as possible without materially impairing their quality for work. The breeding policy is, thus, to evolve and develop dual purpose breeds which will provide both good bullocks for efficient cultivation and increased quantities of milk for human consumption.

Against the provision of Rs. 172.10 lakh the total expenditure during the Second Plan on animal husbandry has been of an order of Rs. 125.15 lakh.

1. IMPROVEMENT OF BREED SCHEMES PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan, 10 key village blocks, 2 urban artificial insemination centres and 4 expansion centres were established. Subsidy was paid to 130 bull calves. Under the goshala development scheme assistance was given to 30 goshalas. One piggery development unit and one piggery development block were opened.

The artificial insemination activities extended to 68 villages and two towns till the end of the Second Plan.

Under the schemes of rehabilitation of nomadic breeders, good bulls were supplied to the breeders and subsidy was also given to selected calves. 7 cattle shows were organised. 400 calves were purchased and subsidized under the scheme of "purchase of and subsidy to male calves". Premium was paid to 522 calves under the bull premium scheme. One gosadan was started during the Second Plan period.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A. Development of Cattle Breed:—The key village scheme which has been the main programme for intensive cattle development during the first two Plans, was recently examined by an Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India. The Committee had suggested that the State Government should review the operation of these blocks with a view to improving their working. The Government of Rajasthan have, therefore, already appointed a Committee to evaluate the performance made under the key village scheme. On receipt of the recommendations of this Committee suitable action will be taken to re-organise and rationalise the key village scheme keeping in view the recommendations made by the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Till the end of the Second Plan, there were 16 key village blocks covering important breeding tracts in Rajasthan. During the Third Plan, 4 new key village blocks will be started. In 4 selected key village blocks expansion would be undertaken by increasing the number of units. In 2 key village blocks intensive programme of breed control will be undertaken. It is proposed to give subsidy to 3,000 calves. A marketing cell will also be organised to initiate the programme of organised marketing so as to give adequate returns to the private cattle breeders. The existing State cattle farms at Bassi and Nagaur will be expanded. It is also proposed to establish 3 additional cattle breeding farms during the Third Plan.

During the Third Plan, gosadans will be established. In order to run the gosadan economically, a 'Charmalaya' will be established for proper utilisation of the bones and skins of dead animals. Under the mass castration scheme it is proposed to castrate 2·40 lakh inferior and invalid bulls. 200 families of nomadic cattle breeders are proposed to be rehabilitated.

One bull rearing farm will be set up by the State Government at Hanumangarh in district Ganganagar. Mixed farming scheme will be made popular amongst the farmers. An area of 20,000 bighas is proposed to be brought under mixed farming. 500 families will be given subsidies and loans for adopting mixed farming on their land. One regional biological unit will be established which will prepare vaccines and sera. Three hide flaying and curing centres will be started at Sawaimadhopur, Ajmer and Bikaner. These centres will also impart training to those weaker sections of the society who are at present engaged in this task. They will be taught the art of scientific flaying and curing of hides so that the value of the 'fallen' hides may be enhanced.

Additional facilities will be provided for the cattle as well as the cattle owners at the 10 important cattle fairs organised by the State. 3,655 male calves will be purchased and subsidized. Premium will be paid for the maintenance of 2,626 bull calves.

B. Piggery Development:—2 piggery development units will be set up one at Bharatpur and the other at Kota. One piggery development block will also be started. Under this scheme, pigs will be distributed to the private breeders at subsidized cost and the government may also pay a nominal subsidy for the maintenance of these pigs. It is proposed to give assistance to 40 additional goshalas during the Third Plan.

C. Camel Development:—One camel development farm was established and the activities of camel development were undertaken in 10 key villages. Premium was also paid for selected stud camels. In 1959-60 the scheme was amalgamated with the camel development scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The camel development scheme will be continued and the breeding facilities will be extended to additional 10 key villages.

D. Sheep and Wool Development:—It is estimated that Rajasthan has 75 lakh sheep. During the Second Plan, 63 sheep and wool extension centres were established. 10 wool grading centres were started. 26 sheep shearing sheds were constructed. 140 candidates were trained in the Sheep and Wool Training School, Jodhpur.

A high priority has been assigned to sheep and wool development programme in this State during Third Plan. For up-grading the breed of the entire flock, we would need about 75,000 rams of improved breeds. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan 30,000 rams, about 40% of the total requirements, would be available from the schemes of sheep and wool extension centres and the sheep breeding farms. It is also proposed to supply 5,000 rams of exhalted breeds. At the end of the Second Plan there were 113 sheep and wool extension centres. These centres will be expanded during the Third Plan and 24 new sheep and wool extension centres will be established. By the end of the Third Plan each centre will provide at least 200 rams of improved breed. At each of these centres a shearing shed will be provided where improved methods of sheep shearing and wool grading will be practised. Three sheep breeding farms will be established. The Sheep and Wool Training School will be strengthened. With a view to satisfy the large demand from indigenous industry for quality wool, a large programme for correct shearing as well as systematic grading will be taken up in this State. In addition to 113 shearing sheds attached to the sheep and wool extension centres, 100 additional small shearing sheds and 10 large scale grading and marketing centres will be established during the Third Plan. The small shearing sheds will cover about 10 lakh sheep and the shearing sheds attached to the extension centres will cover another 10·30 lakh sheep. At each of these centres a primary wool growers society will be organised. The 10 large scale grading and marketing units mentioned above will be provided with facilities of godowns, classifying sheds etc. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan about 60 per cent of the entire clip in Rajasthan will be handled systematically. At least 20% of the clip will be available for utilisation by the indigenous industry as quality wool.

The total annual production of wool in Rajasthan is estimated at about 28 million pounds. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, the production will increase to about 32 million pounds.

E. Poultry Development:—Poultry has employment potential, both in the rural and urban areas, particularly for the weaker sections of the community. During the Second Plan, 12 poultry extension centres were started and 3 Government poultry farms were reorganised. These three farms are located at Ajmer, Jaipur and Udaipur.

In the Third Plan these State farms will be further expanded. Three poultry extension centres will be converted into district farms. Three poultry development blocks will be started and it is expected that about 25,000 improved birds will be distributed for upgrading the local poultry. Loans and subsidies will also be given to pculty farmers. It is expected that as a result of all these activities, the prcdution of eggs per 'Deshi' hen will increase from 40 to 70 per year. One feed manufacture unit is also proposed to be established.

2. VETERINARY SCHEMES

A. Disease Control:—The scheme of eradication of rinderpest disease was taken up on the country-wide basis. 32 lakh cattle were vaccinated in Rajasthan during the Second Plan. The programme in the State will be completed at the end of the third year of the Third Plan by vaccinating 75 lakh additional cattle during this period.

B. Hospitals and Dispensaries:—During the Second Plan 46 veterinary dispensaries were up-graded to hospitals. 58 new veterinary dispensaries (including two hospitals) were started.

During the Third Plan 100 dispensaries will be up-graded to hospitals, 75 new veterinary dispensaries will be opened and 7 mobile dispensaries will be set up.

C. Feed and Fodder:—During the Second Plan 12 fodder demonstration plots were established in the key village areas. During the Third Plan also the programme will be concentrated in the key village blocks. A fodder seed multiplication farm at the State level will be set up to provide seed to the farmers. It is proposed to distribute, during the Third Plan, 1080 maunds of fodder seed. The fodder demonstration plots, each of 100 acres, will be set up by the State Government on lands adjacent to the three State cattle breeding farms. The fodder development programme will also be taken up in 33 plots of 10 acres each, either on cultivators' holdings or the Panchayat land. There is also a programme of subsidizing construction of silo pits and distributing chaff cutters at subsidized rates.

3. VETERINARY RESEARCH

During the Third Plan, it is proposed to carry on research programme in the following sections:—

1. Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology.
2. Animal nutrition.
3. Animal genetics.

4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During the Second Plan, the Veterinary College at Bikaner was expanded and strengthened. A dairy farm was established at the College and a riding section started. A poultry farm was also started at the College. A two year short course (Diploma) in Veterinary Science was also started during the Second Plan.

The construction programme of some buildings, particularly the hostel buildings and the residential quarters for the teaching staff, will be completed during the Third Plan. An extension wing is proposed to be attached to the Veterinary College.

A wing was attached to the Sheep & Wool Training School at Jodhpur and here training was imparted to stockmen and compounders during the Second Plan. This wing will be extended during the Third Plan. It is proposed to train about 300 candidates in this wing.

A provision of Rs. 471.00 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan for this head of development.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

- (a) Calf rearing scheme.
 - (b) Development of Rathi and Tharparkar breeds.
 - (c) Eradication of rinderpest.
 - (d) Fodder banks.
 - (e) Training centre in sheep and wool production.
 - (f) Head registration and formation of breed societies.
 - (g) Progeny testing of bulls and systematic improvement of village cattle.
 - (h) Research in pasture development.
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CHAPTER XII

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

Against the provision of Rs. 11.90 lakh, the total expenditure during the Second Plan on dairying and milk supply has been of an order of Rs. 4.62 lakh.

The dairy industry in India is faced with several problems such as concentrated and small scale milk production, inadequate transport facilities, dependence on imported plants and machinery required for milk collection, processing and manufacturing, shortage of adequate and skilled personnel and lack of properly organised system of marketing. Efforts have, therefore, to be directed towards the collection of surplus milk from rural areas on an organised basis and the development of assured supply of good quality milk and milk products at reasonable prices to the consumers.

During the Second Plan preliminaries were completed in respect of the Jaipur milk supply scheme. Two ghee grading stations for Agmarking of ghee were organised during the Second Plan. A survey of milk pockets was conducted and the survey in respect of Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur and Ajmer districts was completed.

During the Third Plan, a co-operative rural creamery will be started. Two milk supply schemes, one at Jodhpur and the other at Udaipur will be taken up and the Jaipur milk supply scheme will be completed. Two additional ghee grading stations will be established. Loans are proposed to be advanced for purchase of milch animals and simple appliances for milk production.

A provision of Rs. 69 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan for this head of development.

CHAPTER XIII

FORESTS

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the allocation of Rs. 125·67 lakh, a sum of Rs. 129·15 lakh has been spent on Forestry schemes during the Second Plan period. The main achievements are indicated below:—

7,597 sq. miles of forests were demarcated and settled. 30,290 acres of plantations of various kinds including 4,000 acres of irrigated plantations of mulberry and sissu were completed. The advance soil working was carried out for planting operations during 1961-62. Grant-in-aid was also given to Panchayats for creation of village forests. Cultural operations were carried out on 49,700 acres of degraded forests, mainly teak forests. 10 working plans were taken in hand, of which 2 have been completed and the field work is in progress for the remaining working plans. 479 miles of fair-weather motorable roads were constructed. 8 game sanctuaries were maintained. 10,600 acres of land was brought under rotational grazing. Grant-in-aid was also paid to the Panchayats for improvement of pasture lands. 1,350 forest guards, 135 foresters, 17 rangers and 15 officers were trained in forestry. 4 rangers were trained in soil conservation. Under the T.C.M. programme, 2 officers were sent to U.S.A. for specialised training. One forest research division was maintained. Four forest nurseries were created and maintained at Ajmer.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

Out of the total land area of 1·32 lakh sq. miles, the forests in Rajasthan occupy only 16,750 sq. miles. This works out to 12·7% of the total land area. In order to meet the requirements of the country for fuel and industrial wood, the area under forests should be between 25 to 33 per cent of the total land area. The long-term objective, therefore, is to bring the forest area in Rajasthan to this level. In Rajasthan, of the existing forests, only about 5,500 sq. miles are fully stocked and the remaining area is very sparsely stocked consisting of more or less bare rocks or partially fixed sand-dunes. Thus, an allied objective is to take effective steps for restocking and up-grading the depleted and degraded forests. Another equally important objective is to increase the output of the existing forests through better techniques of timber extraction and to increase the value of the output through increased use of preservatives and seasoning processes.

In order to relieve the great pressure on the existing forest resources, it will be necessary to create small scale plantations in the village common land and individual farm lands.

For scientific management of the forests, demarcation and forest settlement are of utmost importance. About half the work has been completed in this respect. Large areas of potentially valuable teak have been seriously degraded, particularly in the tribal areas. Large scale cultural operations will have to be carried out in order to rehabilitate the degraded forests.

It is also necessary to rehabilitate the existing grazing areas, which have been subjected to uncontrolled grazing so far. This can be done by periodic closure of the area and introduction of better grasses. The existing game sanctuaries will have to be further improved and properly maintained. For proper management of the forests and better utilisation of the available forest produce, it will be necessary to develop communications in forest areas.

An outlay of Rs. 245 lakh has been earmarked in the Third Plan for schemes of Forestry. The important physical targets are indicated below:-

A. Farm Forestry—Village plantations would be created over 20,000 acres. 5,75,000 plants would be planted on individual holdings. 17 new nurseries will have to be established for this purpose.

B. Economic Plantations—Teak plantations will be created over 9,000 acres, Salar and Bamboo plantations over 4,500 acres, Match-wood plantations over 5,000 acres, irrigated Mulberry and Sissu plantations over 7,000 acres and Babul and Sissu plantations over 5,000 acres. Plantations over 4,000 acres will be created with a view to reclaim the ravines. Afforestation operations will be carried out over 7,000 acres of bare hills. Thus, in all, 41,500 acres would be covered under economic plantations. 43 old nurseries will be maintained and 8 new nurseries created.

Irrigated fire-wood plantations over 1,600 acres would be created in the Rajasthan Canal command area and for this purpose, 3 new nurseries will be established.

Under the scheme of extension forestry, 550 miles of avenues along roads and 300 miles along railway-lines will be planted.

C. Demarcation and Forest Settlement.—These operations will be carried out over 7,500 sq. miles.

D. Resources Survey.—Survey of forest resources will be carried out in 5 forest divisions.

E. Working Plan Organisation.—Work would be carried out on 8 continuing working plans and 3 new working plans.

F. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.—Cultural operations will be carried out to rehabilitate 54,000 acres of depleted and degraded forests.

G. Grazing and Pasture Improvement.—This scheme will cover 12,000 acres of forest area and one lakh acres of land in the country-side.

H. Wild Life Preservation and Improvement of Zoos.—The existing game sanctuaries would be maintained and developed. One of the game sanctuaries will be converted into a national park. Two existing zoos would be improved.

I. Development of Minor Forest Products.—One Division will be maintained for looking after this work.

J. Timber Operations and Forest Utilisation.—One unit of logging equipment will be purchased and brought in use.

K. Forest Research and Institutes.—One Division will be maintained for statistical and experimental research in Forestry.

L. Communications (Roads).—650 miles of roads will be constructed.

M. Buildings.—5 rest houses, 9 range-offices, 67 forest-guard's chowkies and 20 foresters' offices-cum-quarters will be constructed.

N. Amenities to Labour.—Amenities such as water supply, medical and health, primary education would be provided to 10 labour camps.

O. Forest Protection.—750 miles of new firelines will be cleared and maintained. Two patrol parties will be set up.

P. Training of staff.—35 officers, 45 rangers, 200 foresters and 1,185 forest-guards will be trained during the Third Plan. Training will be imparted to 10 rangers in soil conservation.

Q. Publicity and Broadcast.—One unit for publicity will be established.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:-

- (a) Pre-investment survey of forest resources.
- (b) Plantation of quick growing species.

CHAPTER XIV

FISHERIES

Against the provision of Rs. 9 lakh, the total expenditure during the Second Plan on fisheries development has been of an order of Rs. 6.42 lakh.

The schemes of Fisheries have been formulated with the main objective of increased production so that protein diet becomes available to the population in addition to cereals. Due consideration has also to be given to effect improvement in the condition of the fishermen. Emphasis has also to be placed on the development of export trade.

During the Second Plan, 7 fish farms were started. 41 lakh fish seed was stocked in the waters. Two fish nurseries were also established.

During the Third Plan, the programme for fisheries is proposed to yield additional production of 1,500 tons of fish. The Fisheries department will stock about 150 lakh of fingerlings. 8 fish farms will be established. 20 fish nurseries will be constructed. Development of lake fisheries will be undertaken at 5 places. 5 C.D. blocks will be selected for intensive programme of fisheries development. Subsidy will also be given to individual fishermen.

Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats will undertake the development of fish ponds and other inland water as a growing local resource.

A provision of Rs. 20 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan for this head of development.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there is one Centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Loans to Fisheries Co-operatives and Companies" and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of this programme and provision. The outlay on this scheme will be fully financed by the Government of India and is not included in the State Plan ceiling.

CHAPTER XIV

WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND STORAGE

1. WAREHOUSING

The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation was established in December, 1957, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act passed by the Parliament of India in 1956. A sum of Rs. 10 lakh was contributed by the Government to the share capital of the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation during the Second Plan. At the end of the Second Plan, the Corporation in Rajasthan was running 32 warehouses and two sub-warehouses with a total storage capacity of 18,900 tons.

A sum of Rs. 20 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for contribution by the Government to the share capital of the Corporation. The Corporation proposes to run 14 additional warehouses during the Third Plan. It is also proposed to construct buildings for 18 warehouses owned by the Corporation.

2. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND STORAGE

With the object of providing adequate and efficient marketing facilities for the disposal of agricultural commodities and to benefit the producers as well as the consumers, the agricultural marketing scheme was introduced in the Second Plan.

This scheme will be further strengthened during the Third Plan. It is proposed to regulate 50 markets and to provide grading facilities at 5 centres. The marketing inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, the secretaries of the marketing committees and the staff employed for grading will be trained at the existing training centres run by the Government of India. Under this scheme, loans and subsidies are provided to the marketing committees to cover the cost of providing facilities of sheds, roads, godowns, light and water etc., at the sites where marketing operations take place.

For the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 6 lakh has been kept for this scheme.

CHAPTER XVI

CO-OPERATION

At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan there were 6,916 co-operative societies with a membership of 2.3 lakh. Originally it was intended to bring 30% of the villages and 15% of the rural families within the co-operative fold by the end of the Second Plan. As the Plan proceeded, a change in the co-operation policy and programmes was rendered necessary as a result of the decision taken by the National Development Council in November, 1958. The Council recommended that all the villages and the entire rural population of the country should be brought into co-operative fold as early as possible but not later than the end of the Third Five Year Plan. On the basis of these recommendations, the programme of co-operative development for the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan was revised. In Rajasthan it was proposed to cover 7 lakh of rural families by co-operation by the end of the Second Five Year Plan as against the original target of covering 4 lakh families. This target was to be achieved mainly by the organisation of new service co-operatives and the revitalization of existing small sized agricultural credit societies. It was also intended to organise co-operative marketing societies in all the important mandis of the State. In the original Second Plan a sum of Rs. 154 lakh was provided for this sector. The total expenditure incurred during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 182.89 lakh.

1. Co-OPERATION

The total provision in the Second Plan for the schemes included was Rs. 92.57 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 99.385 lakh has been incurred on these schemes.

Before a change was brought about in the co-operation policy, 215 large sized, 3100 small sized credit societies and 12 central co-operative banks had been organised in Rajasthan by the end of the year 1958-59. 77 godowns for large sized societies were also constructed. The central co-operative land mortgage bank had already been organised in 1956-57. The targets were, however, revised in accordance with the new policy in co-operation. In pursuance of the revised targets, 3,893 service co-operatives were organised, 3,244 existing small sized agricultural credit and multipurpose societies were taken up for re-vitalisation and 25 primary land mortgage banks were established. The Rajasthan State Industrial

Co-operative Bank was also organised during the year 1960-61, to provide finance to industrial co-operatives. Thus, by the end of the Second Plan the total number of service co-operatives was 7137 and the number of other primary agricultural credit and multipurpose societies (including large sized societies) was 3617. Efforts are being made to convert these societies also into service co-operatives. By the end of the Second Plan 55% of the villages and 24% of the rural families have been covered by the co-operative programme.

80 supervising unions have been organised during the Second Five Year Plan.

As per recommendations of the Committee of Directions, All India Rural Credit Survey, the Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund was created by the State in 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 3.85 lakh was credited to the Fund by the State by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

A total amount of Rs. 54.19 lakh has been contributed by the State Government to the share capital of the cooperative credit institutions at various levels by the end of the Second Plan.

The organisational strength of the Cooperative department was strengthened at various levels in accordance with the pattern laid down by the Government of India.

2. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING, PROCESSING, FARMING AND TRAINING, ETC.

The provision under the Second Plan for the schemes falling under this Group was Rs. 61.43 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 83.507 lakh has been incurred on these schemes during this period.

(A) *Co-operative Marketing*:—Originally the Second Five Year Plan had provided for the organisation of an apex marketing society, 55 marketing societies at primary level, construction of one godown for apex marketing society and 35 godowns for primary marketing societies. By the end of the year 1958-59 one apex marketing society and 26 primary marketing societies had been organised. By this time loan and subsidy for the construction of godowns had been advanced to 18 primary marketing societies and to the apex marketing society. In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Development Council, the targets were revised upwards and it was intended to increase the number of primary marketing societies and also their godowns to 103 with a view to cover all the important mandis of the State by marketing societies. These targets have been fully achieved. In the former Ajmer State, there was a provision for organising a society for marketing wool. That society has also been organised.

As against the original provision of Rs. 34.34 lakh, an amount of Rs. 53.962 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan on the schemes under co-operative marketing.

(B) *Rural Godowns*:—With a view to provide storage facilities in the rural areas a target of constructing 150 godowns was fixed for the last two years of the Second Plan. This target has been achieved in full at an expenditure of Rs. 9 lakh. In order to enable the societies to take godowns on rent till such time as their own godowns were constructed, subsidy of Rs. 0.70 lakh was advanced to societies during the Second Five Year Plan.

(C) *Processing Units*:—By the end of the Second Five Year Plan one co-operative cotton ginning society has been organised and financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy given to it, financial assistance has also been given to two co-operative marketing societies at Bilara and Jaipur for establishment of one cotton ginning and one 'dal' mill respectively.

During the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 3.291 lakh has been spent on these schemes.

(D) *Co-operative Farming*:—Till the end of the Second Plan 97 co-operative joint farming societies have been organised. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.74 lakh.

(E) *Co-operative Training and Education*:

(a) *Education of Non-officials*.—The targets of organising one State co-operative union, 26 district co-operative unions and 52 educational instructors—two for each district co-operative union—were achieved in full. 1,111 office bearers, 5,600 managing committee members and 63,722 ordinary and potential members were educated in principles of co-operation. An expenditure of Rs. 4.526 lakh was incurred on giving subsidies to State co-operative union and the district co-operative unions for implementing the above mentioned programme for educating the non-officials.

(b) *Training of Junior personnel*.—One co-operative training school for training junior personnel of the department and of the co-operative institutions was already existing in the State. One more training school was started in 1958-59 and another school had to be started in 1960-61 to meet the requirements. Thus, by the end of the Second Plan there were three schools in the State. During the Second Plan 795 candidates were trained in these schools. An amount of Rs. 4.393 lakh has been spent on these schemes.

F. Co-operative Development Fund:—According to the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, the Co-operative Development Fund was created by the State in 1957-58 and by the end of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakh has been credited to this Fund.

A sum of Rs. 0.045 lakh has also been spent on organising study tours and awarding prizes to enable the non-official co-operators to study the movement in other States and to encourage good societies.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 400 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan for this sector.

1. CO-OPERATION

Within the broad frame work of the Directive principles of State policy, the Second Five Year Plan in the sector of Co-operative development was mainly based on the recommendations of the Committee of Directions, All India Rural Credit Survey. The Committee had recommended an integrated scheme of rural credit, the main aspects of which were as follows:—

- (a) Support from the State with a view to enable the co-operatives to withstand the opposition of the money lenders and traders.
- (b) Institutionalisation of economic activities especially marketing and processing and also storage and warehousing and the linking of credit with marketing.
- (c) Close association of the commercial banking represented by the Imperial Bank (now State Bank of India) and other State associated banks with the scheme, and
- (d) Administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel.

In respect of co-operative credit, the committee had recommended the organisation of larger units at the base. The entire co-operative policy was reviewed in the year 1959-60 to incorporate the recommendations of the National Development Council in this respect. The main recommendation of the Council was that "for the development of co-operatives as a people's movement, it is essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operatives and the village panchayats". It was also recommended that all the villages and the entire rural population of the country should be brought into co-operative fold as early as possible but not later than the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

In Rajasthan, it is proposed to cover all the villages and 67% of the rural families under co-operative programme by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 550 lakh will be advanced as State government's contribution to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions at various levels during the Third Plan period. A target for advancing Rs. 25 crore of short and medium term loans during the year 1965-66 and having an outstanding of Rs. 9 crore for long term loan at the end of the Third Plan has been fixed.

For the schemes falling within this group a provision of Rs. 212.85 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan. The break-up of this outlay is indicated below:—

Scheme		Third Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	
1. Organisation of service co-operatives	.. ..	53.35
2. Revitalisation of small-sized agricultural credit societies		24.61
3. Central co-operative banks:		
(i) Central co-operative banks	.. ..	0.15
(ii) Branches of central co-operative banks		2.05
(iii) Additional supervisory staff for Central co-operative banks		3.99
4. Primary land mortgage banks	.. ..	1.42
5. Supervising unions	.. ..	0.28
6. State agricultural credit (Relief & Guarantee) fund.	..	5.00
7. Outright grants for special bad debt reserves:	..	
(a) Village co-operatives	.. ..	54.00
(b) Central co-operative banks.	.. ..	18.00
8. Departmental staff	.. ..	50.00
	TOTAL	212.85

During the Third Plan 4,500 service co-operatives will be organised and 1,000 small-sized societies revitalised. One central co-operative bank, 50 branches of central co-operative banks and 25 primary land mortgage banks will also be organised during the Third Five Year Plan.

2. CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING, PROCESSING, FARMING, TRAINING, ETC.

For the schemes falling within this group a provision of Rs. 187.15 lakh has been kept in the Third Plan. The break-up of this outlay is indicated below:—

Scheme	Third Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)		
1	2		
1. Apex marketing society..	6.50
2. Primary marketing societies	18.73
3. Rural godowns	25.00
4. Hiring of godowns	0.31
5. Processing societies	31.49
6. Co-operative farming societies	44.30
7. Training and education..	45.00
8. Labour contract societies	3.75
9. Transport (Rikshaw pullers' and printing presses' societies)			3.00
10. Consumers' stores	5.07
11. Co-operative cold storage	4.00
		TOTAL	187.15

The physical targets envisaged for the Third Plan under this group are indicated below:—

(Number)

Scheme	Target	
1	2	
1. Primary marketing societies	..	25
2. Construction of godowns:		
(a) Primary marketing societies	..	25
(b) Rural godowns	..	250
(c) Apex marketing society	..	1
3. Processing societies:		
(a) Cotton gins	..	2
(b) Oil mills..	..	2
(c) Dal mills	..	2
(d) Ground-nut decorticators	..	2
4. Sugar factory	..	1
5. Co-operative farming societies	..	300
6. Cold storage	1
7. Consumers' stores:		
(a) New primary stores	..	50
(b) Revitalisation of existing stores	..	55
(c) Wholesale stores	..	2
8. Rikshaw pullers' societies..	..	2
9. Printing presses' societies	2
10. Labour contract societies	250
11. New co-operative training schools	2

Training Programme.—For purposes of co-operative training, the personnel of Co-operative department and that of the co-operative institutions have been divided into the following categories:—

1. Senior officers of the Co-operative department such as Assistant Registrars and some employees of higher co-operative institutions such as managers of central co-operative banks, accountants of apex co-operative bank, etc.
2. Intermediate personnel such as inspectors of the Department, accountants of central co-operative bank, managers of central institutions other than central co-operative banks, etc.
3. Personnel for specialised jobs such as marketing inspectors, managers of marketing societies and managers of primary land mortgage banks, etc.
4. Junior personnel such as assistant inspectors of the Department, supervisors of supervising unions and managers of service co-operatives, large-sized societies, etc.

The training of the first three categories of the personnel is being arranged by the Central Committee for co-operative training setup by the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Government at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, the regional training centres and the training centres for block level co-operative officers. The responsibility of imparting training to the junior personnel rests with the State Government. Three such training schools have been opened in the State by the end of the Second Plan and it is proposed to open two additional training schools during the Third Plan. Out of these 5 schools for junior personnel, two will impart full training of 6 months duration while the remaining three will impart job training of 3 months duration. During the Third Plan, 2,400 candidates will receive full training and 3,600 candidates job training in these schools.

The responsibility of imparting co-operative education and training to the office bearers, members of the managing committees and the ordinary and potential members of the co-operative societies has been entrusted to the All India Co-operative Union which executes its programme through the State and the District Co-operative Unions. It has already been mentioned that by the end of the Second Plan, 52 educational units attached to 26 District Co-operative Unions are functioning in the State. In the Third Plan, each year, 2,080 office bearers, 10,400 members of the managing committees and 52,000 ordinary and potential members of the co-operative societies will be trained. Thus, the total number

of trained non-official personnel at the end of the Third Plan will be as follows:—

1. Office bearers.	11,511
2. Members of the managing committees.	57,600
3. Ordinary and potential members of co-operative societies.	3,23,722

A sum of Rs. 21 lakh for training subordinate officials and Rs. 20 lakh for education of non-officials has been provided in the Third Plan.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**



CHAPTER XVII

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 674.50 lakh was made for the Community Development programme. This was later on revised to Rs. 999.83 lakh. A sum of Rs. 1,003.57 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan.

On 31st March, 1961, 160 blocks have been covered by the programme. The categories of blocks are indicated below:—

Category of blocks	Number
1	2
1. Pre-extension ...	— 21
2. Stage One ..	— 85
3. Stage Two ..	— 54
TOTAL ...	160

The Panchayati Raj scheme, however, has been made applicable to the entire State. In areas where the Community Development blocks did not exist, shadow blocks, with nucleus staff, have been created. The entire State has thus been divided into 232 blocks. During the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 1,200.00 lakh has been provided for this programme.

The programme is intended to bring about development of the rural community in a comprehensive manner. Particular emphasis will have to be laid on increased agricultural production, fuller utilisation of surplus manpower in the rural areas for creating remunerative capital assets and undertaking measures to ameliorate the conditions of the economically weaker and socially under-privileged sections of the rural population.

The entire State will be covered by the Community Development Blocks by the end of October, 1963. The block, known as the Panchayat Samiti,

will be the unit for planning. 72 new blocks will be opened during the Third Plan period. The phasing is indicated below:—

(Number)

Year	Pre-extension blocks to be started	Pre-extension blocks to be converted into Stage I	Stage I blocks to be converted into Stage II	4
	1	2	3	
1961-62	23	20		26*
1962-63	34	23		23
1963-64	15	34		8
1964-65	—	15		12
1965-66	—	—		16

*Including one Multipurpose block.

The availability of trained personnel is an important factor in determining the success of the programme. The training facilities in the State and the programme envisaged for the Third Plan appear to be adequate. Five gramsewaks training centres for imparting training to the gramsewaks have been functioning in the State and during the Second Plan 2348 gramsewaks were trained. A Home Science wing for training the gramsewikkas is already functioning at Kota. Another wing has been started at Mandore (Jodhpur). During the Second Plan period, 103 gramsewikkas were trained.

During the Third Plan, the 5 gramsewaks training centres will be continued since the gramsewaks will be required for the new blocks as well as for replacement. Refresher courses will also be arranged for those gramsewaks, who have put in two years of service in the field. By the end of the Third Plan, 703 gramsewikkas will have to be appointed. The Home Science wings functioning in the State are expected to turn out the required number of trained gramsewikkas. During the Third Plan 1,051 Gramsewaks and 600 gramsewikkas are proposed to be trained in these institutions.

The agriculture extension officers, veterinary extension officers and sanitary inspectors are provided in-service training. They also attend orientation courses at various orientation and study centres. A six-month training course is also provided for social education organisers. Almost all the social education organisers have gone through this training. There is a shortage of lady social education organisers, although the training facilities are adequate. The industries extension officers are imparted

training in the institutions run by the Government of India. Our industries extension officers are fully trained. The co-operative extension officers are trained at Kota.

Steps have also been taken for training the non-officials. The camps of 'gram-sahayaks' are held for imparting training to them particularly in the spheres of agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation.

The 5 adhyayan kendras provide training to the members of the Panchayat Samitis. Arrangements have been made to provide subject-matter training to these members in the technical colleges of the State. The subject-matter training is also provided to the progressive farmers in the camps which are regularly held for this purpose. The officials and non-officials also visit the orientation and study centres.

Preference was given, in the matter of opening of blocks, to the relatively backward areas of Dungarpur, Bhilwara and some areas of Udaipur district. Dungarpur district was fully covered by the programme by 1956. In the " Scheduled areas", the portion which remained uncovered by 1957, was demarcated into smaller blocks in order to increase the intensity of the programme in this area.

CHAPTER XVIII

PANCHAYATI RAJ

(DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION)

232 Panchayat Samitis came into existence on the 2nd of October, 1959. The areas which were not covered by the Community Development programme were called the Shadow blocks to whom adhoc grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum was made available. The size of the Panchayat has been reduced with a view to make it co-terminus with the patwar circle. By January, 1961, 7,394 re-delimited Panchayats have come into existence. The Panchayats are being given adhoc grants to meet the standing charges on establishment. 5 Adhyayan Kendras have been established to provide training to the members of the Panchayat Samitis and arrangements have also been made to provide subject-matter training to these members in the technical colleges of the State.

During the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 580.00 lakh has been provided for the Panchayati Raj schemes.

Adhoc grants to shadow blocks and pre-extension blocks will have to be continued during the Third Plan. A sum of Rs. 68.00 lakh will be required for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been provided for what has been called the "Free Fund". This "Free Fund" is being provided to give flexibility to the programmes to be undertaken by the Panchayat Samitis. This "Free Fund" will be utilised in the following manner:—

- (a) the Panchayat Samitis will be able to take up new schemes, not provided for in the Plan, which are designed to augment production. The State Government will give 40% as grant for such schemes. The remaining 60% amount will have to be contributed by the Panchayat Samitis.
- (b) If a Panchayat Samiti desires to achieve higher targets, whether in the production programme or in the social amenities programme, than are possible within the financial allocation already indicated to the Panchayat Samiti, it will be able to take up the programme provided the Panchayat Samiti gives $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the public contribution which is required according to prescribed pattern of financial assistance applicable to that programme, subject to the maximum limit of 80% public contribution.

A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme of "Creation of remunerative assets by the Panchayats".

A sum of Rs. 32 lakh will be required for the Adhyayan Kendras which will continue to impart training to the members of the Panchayat Samitis. Training will also be arranged for the secretaries of the Panchayats.

A sum of Rs. 80 lakh has been provided for giving adhoc grant to the Panchayats to meet a part of the cost of establishment.

CHAPTER XIX

MUNICIPALITIES AND URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A realisation is growing that little attention has been paid to the urban areas where complex problems, both economic and social, are emerging. Big urban cities may have received attention by way of location of factories, provincial or metropolitan institutions and provision of other important amenities. But, by and large, the smaller urban towns have been deprived of the attention that they deserved during all these years when planning and programmes were mainly concerned with the development of the rural economy. Rural development still remains and shall continue to remain for decades to come, the primary objective of economic planning. However, a consciousness is emerging that the urban areas, particularly the smaller urban towns, should not be neglected and serious attention should be paid towards solving the problems which are common to almost all growing urban towns. This problem of urban economic development presents more serious difficulties than the ones to be faced in implementation of a programme of rural development. By its very nature, the composition of urban population is heterogeneous and its economic organisation more complex. Therefore, though it may be less difficult to bring about purely economic development of urban areas, it is really difficult to achieve urban community development in the same way in which it is sought to achieve the objective of rural community development. However, a beginning has to be made to develop community feeling in the urban population and a desire for participation in the economic and social betterment of the urban areas. A town has to be made beautiful and the inhabitants of the urban area have to be provided necessary amenities of life like electricity, clean and adequate water, good roads, proper drainage, preventive and curative medical facilities, right type of education and recreation facilities. Normally, these are considered to be the legitimate duties of the local bodies like Municipalities and Urban Improvement Boards, etc. It would, however, be of little help to assume that these functions shall be discharged properly by the Municipalities and not to pay attention to finding out the real maladies. The municipal bodies have lacked the financial resources to fulfil their obligations. The lack of suitable personnel, which, of course, is not unconnected with the fact of poor financial resources of the Municipalities and the lack of active participation of the residents in economic and social programmes are also responsible for the poor state of affairs. A proper organisation to evoke active participation of the people is also absent.

The programme of urban community development will emphasize the creation of the consciousness of community life. It would help to engender a desire for mutual co-operation and profitable social participation for the benefit of the community.

The period of this programme for a Municipality will be five years. During this period of 5 years, the maximum total assistance which will be received by the Municipalities from the Government will not exceed a fixed amount per head of population. This amount will soon be decided. Out of this total amount, not more than 25% of the money will be given in the form of grants and not more than 30% in the form of second party loans. The balance amount will be made available as third party loans. It is proposed to link the assistance to be given by the Government with the efforts made by the Municipality for raising its own resources. Thus, the actual amount of grant will be limited to 25% of the amount raised by taxes or contributions received by the local body during the last financial year and 50% of the additional taxes levied and raised and contributions received during the year under consideration.

Even, at present, a large number of schemes are being undertaken by various departments in urban areas. Under the urban community development programme the funds in respect of the transferred schemes will be placed at the disposal of the local bodies. In addition to this amount, a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakh will be provided for this programme. The local bodies to be covered under this programme will have to employ a minimum prescribed staff for the implementation of essential programmes. It will be necessary to recruit community workers who will work in the areas earmarked for them. As far as possible, one community centre will be established in the area earmarked for a community worker. This community centre will serve as a common meeting place for the residents of that locality and will also provide recreational facilities, small reading room, library, etc. Facilities will also be provided for holding meetings of the women of that locality so that they could discuss common problems and also receive training in arts and crafts for which special facilities may have to be provided. Grants and loans to the local bodies will be provided in respect of schemes for the development of roads, improvement of drainage, clearance of slums, water supply schemes, starting of social welfare and community centres, poultry improvement schemes, dairies, goshalas, health services, family planning centres, labour welfare centres and organisation of co-operative societies, etc. Particular attention will be paid to the organisation of industrial co-operatives in urban areas. These schemes have been mentioned by way of illustration.

In selecting the Municipalities for being taken up under this programme in the beginning, priority will be given to the Municipalities who have shown good results in raising their own funds. The backward areas where basic amenities are not available, will also be considered for inclusion under this programme in earlier years.

In addition to the amount provided in the Plan for urban community development, the government have been giving loans and grants to the various Municipalities for development works from the regular non-plan budget. These grants and loans will be continued during the Third Plan period and the money will be provided in the non-plan budget outside the State Plan ceiling. Every year a sum of Rs. 15 lakh is provided in the budget of the Public Works department for giving grants-in-aid to the Municipalities for development of roads. Thus over the Third Plan period a sum of Rs. 75 lakh approximately will be made available to the Municipalities for development of roads.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakh approximately is disbursed every year to the Municipalities as grant-in-aid for other development works. Thus over the Third Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 20 lakh would be disbursed to the Municipalities as grant-in-aid. Loans are also given to the Municipalities for development purposes. A sum of Rs. 50 lakh will be provided to the Municipalities as loan over the five year period.

For the maintenance and repairs of roads particularly in the erstwhile States' capitals in Rajasthan a sum of Rs. 6 lakh is provided every year as grant-in-aid to the Municipalities. Thus over the Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 30 lakh will be disbursed for this purpose as a subsidy to the Municipalities.

Thus, it is expected that during the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 125 lakh will be disbursed to the Municipalities as grant-in-aid and Rs. 50 lakh as loans for various development activities.

IRRIGATION AND POWER



CHAPTER XX**IRRIGATION**

The programme is being undertaken through the following agencies:—

1. The State Irrigation department; and
2. The Rajasthan Canal Board.

1. SCHEMES EXECUTED BY THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT***PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN***

The Second Five Year Plan for 'Irrigation' provided for an allocation of Rs. 2,536.98 lakh. The break-up of this allocation is given below:—

Scheme	Total Second Plan provision (Rs. in lakh).
1	2
1. Bhakra:	
(i) Works in Rajasthan	133.00
(ii) Share of common works	430.00
2. Chambal	800.00
3. Plan works (Continued) (including Narain Sagar)	113.73
4. Scarcity area works	170.00
5. Plan Works (New)	890.25
TOTAL	2,536.98

The actual expenditure against this allotment is mentioned below:—

Scheme				Actual expenditure during the Second Plan period. (Rs. in lakh)
	1			2
1. Bhakra;				
(i) Works in Rajasthan	70.32
(ii) Share of common works	265.41
2. Chambal	1,113.77
3. Plan works (Continued). (including Narain Sagar)	158.36
4. Scarcity area works	245.35
5. Plan Works (New) and pro-rata charges on establishment	142.60
			TOTAL	1,995.81

It is expected that by the end of the Second Plan potential would have been created to irrigate an area of 6,17,540 acres.

It was found that the irrigation potential created during the First and the Second Plans could not be fully utilised. The reasons for the short-fall in utilisation are given below:—

- (1) The defective distribution system, excessive slopes in channels, excessive seepage in the banks, inadequacy of the number of falls and minors.

The Irrigation department is paying serious attention to remove these difficulties at the earliest.

- (2) Time-lag between the creation of potential and the construction of water-courses. In the new projects, the cultivators are not accustomed to canal irrigation. It has been decided that the Government will construct main water-courses for 'Chaks' of 50 acres. The cost will subsequently be recovered from the cultivators. Necessary legislation has been enacted by the State Government.

- (3) As for the delay in allotment of land or non-cultivation of the allotted land, suitable steps to remove this handicap have been taken by the State Government.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 2,210 lakh has been provided for works executed by the Irrigation department during the Third Plan. Out of this amount, Rs. 1970 lakh will be required for covering a part of the spill-over cost of the works undertaken during the First and Second Five Year Plans. Rs. 240 lakh are being provided for the new schemes and survey and investigation to be undertaken during the Third Plan. The position in respect of the outlay and irrigation benefits at the end of the Third Five Year Plan will be as follows:—

Scheme	Total estimated cost (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure 1956-61 (Lakh Rs.)	Third Plan outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Estimated on full development.	Irrigation benefits (Anticipated) ('000 acres)			Additional benefits during the Third Plan
					p to the end of 1960-61	61-66	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Bhakra.	2,247.08	335.73	65.00	570.00	300.00	570.00	270.00	
2. Chambal.	1,648.06	1,113.77	388.00	550.00	60.00	400.00	340.00	
3. First Plan works (including Narain Sagar.)	641.29	158.36	33.70	205.85	164.86	201.35	36.49	
4. Scarcity area works.	480.98	245.35	66.30	189.72	83.68	168.77	85.09	
5. Second Plan works.	2,409.11	95.08	1,417.00	620.43	9.00	54.70	45.70	
6. New schemes of Third Plan.	322.00	—	200.00	64.50	—	4.50	4.50	
7. Survey & investigation.	40.00	29.12	40.00	—	—	—	—	
8. Pro-rata charges on establishment.	—	18.40	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ..	7,788.54	1,995.81	2,210.00	2,200.50	617.54	1,393.32	781.78	

It will be seen that additional irrigation of 7,81,780 acres will be available during the Third Plan period.

9 new schemes will be taken up during the Third Plan. The estimated cost, including a sum of Rs. 40 lakh for survey and investigation, of these works is Rs. 362.00 lakh, out of which a sum of Rs. 240.00 lakh is

provided in the Third Plan. The estimated irrigation on full development, will be 64,500 acres. During the Third Plan, it is expected that 4,500 acres will be irrigated from these new works.

During the Second Plan, one unit of survey and investigation organisation under the charge of a Superintending Engineer with 4 survey divisions was established. This organisation will continue during the Third Plan for which a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been made.

The following statement will indicate the spill-over cost of the schemes carried over from the Second Plan, the amount provided for these schemes in the Third Plan and balance amount which will have to be provided during the subsequent Plans:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	1	2	Spill-over estimated cost from cost the Second (Tentative) Plan	Outlay provided after the in the Third Third Plan Plan	Balance in the Third Third Plan
	1	2	3	4	5
A. Multipurpose projects	..	3,895.16	453.00	453.00	—
1. Bhakra:	..	2,247.08	65.00	65.00	—
(i) Works in Rajasthan	..	447.08	5.00	5.00	—
(ii) Share of common works	..	1,800.00	60.00	60.00	—
2. Chambal	..	1648.08	388.00	388.00	—
B. Plan works (continued)	..	604.93	33.70	33.70	—
1. Jawai	..	246.00	1.00	1.00	—
2. Meja	..	66.50	4.00	4.00	—
3. Parbati	..	94.50	1.00	1.00	—
4. Gudha	..	67.00	1.00	1.00	—
5. Kalisil	..	24.00	4.50	4.50	—
6. Juggar	..	14.80	2.60	2.60	—
7. Surwal	..	10.00	1.80	1.80	—
8. Morel	..	44.00	1.80	1.80	—
9. Narain Sagar	..	38.13	16.00	16.00	—

(Contd.)

Scheme		Total estimated cost (Tentative)	Spillover from the Second Plan	Outlay provided in the Third Plan	Balance after the Third Plan
1	2	3	4	5	
C. Scarcity area works	430.30	66.30	66.30	—
1. Lodisar-Ka-Naka	14.30	1.50	1.50	—
2. Gadola	4.70	2.50	2.50	—
3. Gambheri	61.00	10.00	10.00	—
4. Surwania	13.00	2.00	2.00	—
5. Sareri	37.00	0.40	0.40	—
6. Arwar	41.50	2.50	2.50	—
7. Khari	34.00	0.90	0.90	—
8. Namona	44.30	0.90	0.90	—
9. Galwa	39.50	5.00	5.00	—
10. Mashi	32.00	5.00	5.00	—
11. Parwan	18.00	1.00	1.00	—
12. Kalisindh	37.00	8.00	8.00	—
13. Bhim Sagar	39.00	22.00	22.00	—
14. Bundi-Ka-Gothra	15.00	4.60	4.60	—
D. Schemes of Second Plan	2,409.11	2,240.00	1,417.00	8,23.00
Major Schemes:					
1. Ranapratap Sagar (Irrigation share).	351.00	265.00	265.00	—
2. Banas	776.00	776.00	150.00	626.00
3. Gurgaon canal	216.00	215.00	186.00	29.00
4. Mahi	308.00	296.00	200.00	96.00
Medium schemes:					
1. Berach at Vallabhnagar	49.47	43.00	43.00	—
2. Berach at Badgaon	56.77	56.00	56.00	—
3. (Wagon) Orai	41.16	41.00	41.00	—
4. Alnia	35.45	15.00	15.00	—
5. Khari feeder	60.00	59.00	59.00	—
6. West Banas	48.75	32.00	32.00	—
7. Bharatpur feeder	15.11	4.00	4.00	—
8. Jakham (Major)	233.40	220.00	165.00	55.00
9. Angore	16.00	16.00	16.00	—
10. Khemari	16.00	16.00	16.00	—
11. Bandi	50.00	50.00	45.00	5.00
12. Sukli	58.00	58.00	51.00	7.00
13. Sawan Bhadon	41.00	41.00	36.00	5.00
14. Lasaria	17.00	17.00	17.00	—
15. Govindgarh (Pisanpan)	20.00	20.00	20.00	—

The total estimated cost, the outlay provided in the Third Plan and the balance amount to be provided in the subsequent plans in respect of the new works to be undertaken in the Third Plan will be as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Total estimated cost	Outlay in the Third Plan	Balance after the Third Plan
1	2	3	4
1. Gopalpura (Kota) ..	.. 39.00	30.00	9.00
2. Manpura (Jhalawar) ..	.. 20.00	20.00	—
3. Sarankheri ..	.. 13.00	13.00	—
4. Jetpura ..	.. 40.00	30.00	10.00
5. Sabi. ..	.. 75.00	25.00	50.00
6. Wagli ..	.. 60.00	22.00	38.00
7. Khod ..	.. 25.00	20.00	5.00
8. Ratylas ..	.. 25.00	20.00	5.00
9. Basundhari.. ..	.. 25.00	20.00	5.00
10. Survey & investigation.	.. 40.00	40.00	—
TOTAL ..	362.00	240.00	122.00

The following statement will indicate the Second Plan provision for Irrigation works, the actual expenditure incurred during the Second Plan on these works and the outlay provided in the Third Plan:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Second Plan		Third Plan provision
	Provision	Expenditure	4
1	2	3	4
A. Multipurpose projects:			
1. Bhakra ..	.. 563.00	335.73	65.00
2. Chambal ..	.. 800.00	1,113.77	388.00
B. Scarcity area works ..	.. 170.00	245.35	66.30
C. Works continuing from First Plan. .. ..	.. 113.73	158.36	33.70
D. Works continuing from Second Plan .. ..	.. 877.00	95.08	1,417.00
E. Survey and investigation ..	.. 13.25	29.12	40.00
F. New schemes of Third Plan ..	.. —	—	200.00
G. Pro-rata charges on establishment.	.. —	18.40	—
TOTAL ..	2,536.98	1,995.81	2,210.00

2. SCHEMES EXECUTED BY THE RAJASTHAN CANAL BOARD

An outlay of Rs. 6,300 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for the schemes to be executed by the Rajasthan Canal Board and the Punjab Government on behalf of Rajasthan. The distribution of this outlay is mentioned below:—

1. Rajasthan Canal. Rs. 3,800 lakh.

2. Pong Dam. Rs. 2,500 lakh.

A. Rajasthan Canal Project.—The tentative estimates are that the Rajasthan Canal will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 3.64 lakh acres by the end of the Third Plan.

The revised Rajasthan Canal project envisages its construction in two stages. The first stage covers the construction of the entire length of the Rajasthan feeder-110.8 miles in the Punjab and 23.3 miles in Rajasthan and 121.8 miles of the main canal with Suratgarh branch, Low level branch, Naushehra branch and the entire distribution system upto this point. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 76 crore. The first stage is expected to be completed by 1968-69.

The second stage envisages the completion of the main canal from mile 122 to mile 290 along with the entire distribution system below Naushehra branch. The second stage is expected to be completed by 1975-76. The cost of the second stage is estimated at about Rs. 64 crore.

Thus, the entire project is estimated to cost about Rs. 140 crore.

The revised project envisages an annual perennial irrigation of 36.29 lakh acres on completion of the project, out of a total culturable commanded area of 67.37 lakh acres. On maturity of the project, the annual yield from the irrigated area is expected to be 25.76 lakh tons of food and 1.4 lakh tons of cotton, valued at about Rs. 66 crore. The first stage would continue to be non-perennial till the Pong Dam on the river Beas is completed. The irrigation potential, on completion of the first stage, would extend over a culturable commanded area of 16.33 lakh acres.

The actual expenditure on this project during the Second Plan was Rs. 13.07 crore.

A sum of Rs. 38 crore has been provided in the Third Plan for the Rajasthan Canal project. The expenditure on Rajasthan Canal project during the Second Plan was outside the State Plan ceiling, but in the Third Plan, the outlay on this project has been included within the State Plan ceiling.

The physical targets envisaged for the Third Plan in respect of this project are mentioned below:—

- (1) Completion of the Rajasthan feeder.
- (2) Completion of the Rajasthan Canal from mile 0 to 60.
- (3) Completion of Suratgarh branch and low level branch systems.
- (4) Completion of Naurangdesar, Rawatsar, Khetawali, 2R, 2L, 3L and 4L distributaries.
- (5) Irrigation waters to be given to Naurangdesar, Rawatsar distributaries, Suratgarh and low level branches and Khetawali, 2R and 2L, 3L and 4L distributaries.

During the Third Plan, it is expected that this project would irrigate an area of 3.64 lakh acres.

B. Beas project.—According to the recent Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan, India will have the supplies of water from three rivers in the Indus system, viz. (i) the Sutlej, (ii) the Beas and (iii) the Ravi. The waters of the Sutlej river will serve the Bhakra system and the Rajasthan Canal will have to depend on the waters of the rivers Beas and Ravi.

The Beas project consists of the construction of the Pong Dam on the river Beas and the Beas-Sutlej link. The preliminary investigations for the Pong Dam were started in the year 1955 and a Project Report has been prepared by the Irrigation department of the Punjab Government. The construction of the project will be carried out by the Punjab Government under the direction of the Beas Control Board. The work on the project has been started from 1960-61 and it is expected that the project would be completed in about 8 years.

The State Plan has provided a sum of Rs. 25 crore for the Beas project.

C. Development of the Region Commanded by the Rajasthan Canal.—A master plan for the development of the Rajasthan Canal area has been drawn up. The plan attempts to cover a comprehensive range of activity, relevant to the development of this area. Suitable schemes have been drawn up in various sectors of development and a perspective of 20-year plan for development of this area has been kept in view. The provisions for various schemes have been made in the budgets for respective heads of development. There is a High Power Committee which reviews the progress made in the development of this area from time to time and also issues necessary directions for expediting the programmes of development.

During the Second Plan, no specific schemes of development, except the normal activities of various departments, were taken up in this area. However, roads were constructed and 'Diggis' for making available the drinking water supply were also put up. These programmes were essential for the construction of the Rajasthan Canal itself.

A total provision of Rs. 4.96 crore has been earmarked in the Third Plan for development of this area. As mentioned above, provisions for various schemes have been included in the budgets of respective development departments.

In the Agriculture sector, the important activities would be the soil and land use survey, provision of subsidy for distribution of superphosphate and development of local manurial resources. The Forest department would undertake a large scale programme of plantations along roads and along the two sides of the Canal. The Co-operative department would undertake formation of labour co-operative societies and co-operative farming societies. Establishment of hospitals, primary health centres, mobile dispensaries and ayurvedic institutions have been envisaged in the Medical sector. Diggis will be constructed in the rural areas for providing drinking water supply and filtered water would be available in the urban areas through urban water supply schemes. A co-ordinated programme of road construction in this area will be implemented by the public works department of the State. Electricity would be supplied to the Mandi towns existing in the area or likely to develop in the area. The Industries department would undertake construction of rural industrial estates and common facility centres at central places. Pointed attention would be paid to the implementation of an intensive programme of improving the breed of cattle and sheep in this area. A pattern for mixed farming will be evolved for this area and the scheme implemented. The Education department would open primary and middle schools according to the needs of the area. Model villages have also been planned and provision has been made for the rural housing programme and construction of houses under the low income group housing scheme. A detailed sub-regional plan, which would be comprehensive in its coverage, is also being evolved and after approval, this would set a pattern for the development of other sub-regions in this area.

Thus, the total outlay for the head of development 'Irrigation' in the Third Plan is Rs. 85.10 crore (Rs. 22.10 crore for schemes executed by the Irrigation department and Rs. 63 crore for those executed by the Rajasthan Canal Board and Punjab Government on behalf of Rajasthan). The total additional irrigation during the Third Plan is expected to be as under:—

Scheme	Additional area to be irrigated (Lakh Acres)	
	1	2
1. Multipurpose, major and medium works	..	7.82
2. Rajasthan Canal	..	3.64
TOTAL ..		11.46

This irrigation is exclusive of the benefit which will accrue from the minor irrigation flow works which will be executed by the Irrigation department and the Panchayat Samitis. This also excludes the irrigation that will be available from the minor irrigation works like construction of wells, village tanks, anicuts etc., the funds for which are operated by the Agriculture department or the Community Development Organisation and also the irrigation benefits from Flood Control works.

CHAPTER XXI

FLOOD CONTROL

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

An allotment of Rs. 44 lakh was made for flood control which was a Centrally sponsored scheme in the Second Plan. Detailed programme for such works was formulated and flood control works and drainage schemes were surveyed and undertaken in the area around Bharatpur district. A sum of Rs. 10.09 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan period.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan a major scheme for drainage of the depressions of Kaman Pahari in Bharatpur district and in the areas of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has been jointly sponsored by the three States. Works to control floods from the river Ghaggar will also be taken up. For these works, which have now been included in the State Plan and which will yield irrigation benefits to an area of 23,000 acres, a sum of Rs. 90 lakh has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER XXII

POWER

The shortage of power has been one of the major obstacles in the way of industrialisation and consequent diversification of Rajasthan's economy. In order to raise the standard of living of the people, it is necessary to provide for employment opportunities in urban areas through industrialisation and also to diversify the economy by establishing decentralised industries in smaller towns and rural areas. In Rajasthan, there exists a peculiar difficulty of very deep wells. Whatever quantity of power is made available to rural areas for lifting the water from deep wells for purposes of drinking and irrigation will be utilised. The problem, in fact, is not one of generating demand but of generating power to meet the existing persistent demand. It would be unrealistic to be unduly cautious in the matter of generating power for fear of absence of demand. Experience has shown that without any time-lag the demand has outstripped the supply of additional power. This is the characteristic of a developing economy. This is particularly true in respect of an erstwhile industrially backward State which is planning to take progressive strides in the field of industrialisation.

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan the total installed capacity of the State owned power houses in Rajasthan was 34,900 KW. The firm capacity was only 15,399 KW. The target for additional installed capacity during the Second Plan was as follows:—

Item	Additional installed capacity Second Plan targets		
	(KW)		2
1			
A.Thermal:	28,145
(a) Steam	22,000
(b) Diesel	6,145
B-Hydel:	50,937
(a) Bhakra	16,437
(b) Chambal	34,500
TOTAL (A+B)		..	79,082

Against these targets, the achievements in respect of installed capacity have been as follows :—

Item	Additional installed capacity Second Plan achievements (KW)			
	1	..	..	2
A. Thermal:	33,283
(a) Steam	22,000
(b) Diesel	11,283
B. Hydel:	50,937
(a) Bhakra	16,437
(b) Chambal	34,500
		TOTAL (A+B)	..	84,220

However, out of the total installed capacity available in the First Plan and installed during the Second Plan, the total firm power available at the end of the Second Plan is as under:—

Item	Firm power available (KW)			
	1	..	..	2
A. Thermal:	28,393
(a) Steam	22,650
(b) Diesel	5,743
B. Hydel:	36,437
(a) Bhakra	16,437
(b) Chambal	20,000*
		TOTAL (A+B)	..	64,830

* For purposes of calculation 34,500 KW were assumed from the Chambal Stage I. In fact, only 3 sets of 23,000 KW each were commissioned by the end of the Second Plan and this will ensure a firm capacity of 20,000 KW only.

A major part of the schemes, prepared for the former Ajmer State could not be completed since most of these schemes were related to the acquisition of the Amalgamated Electric Supply Company's power house at Ajmer. This case was pending in the Supreme Court. All those schemes which depended for their implementation on the availability of power from the Ajmer power house, had, therefore, to be held in abeyance. However, two diesel stations at Bijaynagar and Kekri were installed and commissioned. The material and equipments required for other works have also been collected.

The work on the sub-transmission and local distribution system was completed during the Second Plan at most of the places. For the remaining places, the material and equipment is almost arranged and the works would be completed by the end of the first year of the Third Plan.

During the Second Plan, the total financial outlay for the power programme was Rs. 1,999.51 lakh. As against this, the expenditure was Rs. 1,610.92 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 250 lakh in the Second Plan for Rana Pratap Sagar under the Chambal Project could not be utilised since the project itself was approved only in the last year of the plan and only the civil works could be started.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The broad objectives are two:—

- (i) To fully utilise the known hydel power resources of Rajasthan; and
- (ii) To develop thermal power (both steam and diesel) to meet the increasing requirements of those areas where hydel power resources do not exist or where this power cannot be transmitted from other regions.

So far as hydel power is concerned, the objective would imply completion of the Rana Pratap Sagar Project and starting the work on Kota Dam and Mahi Project so that power may be available from Kota Dam and Mahi Project in the Fourth Plan period. Utilisation of power to be generated from the Right Bank Power Plant of the Bhakra Project is also covered by this objective.

The Chambal system would feed the Kota division, the entire Ajmer division except the districts of Jhunjhunu and Sikar, and the districts of Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Udaipur in Udaipur division. It is also proposed to link Jodhpur via Pali with the Chambal system. The Bhakra net-work will feed the 3 districts of Bikaner division and parts of Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts.

So far as thermal power is concerned, it is proposed to have a large thermal station (2×50 MW). In addition to this, a number of diesel sets with a total capacity of about 10 MW would also be installed. A third set (steam) of 3 MW will also be installed at Jodhpur.

A. Assessment of Power Demand:—The Central Water & Power Commission, in consultation with the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, had undertaken a load survey of the State in 1958-59. For the purpose of this survey Rajasthan was divided into three "service areas",—each such area being served by a separate and distinct Power system. These "service areas" are as follows:—

- (1) Bhakra service area.
- (2) Chambal service area.
- (3) Jodhpur service area.

The "Bakra service area" comprises of six districts viz., Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and portion of Deedwana sub-division of Nagaur district. The availability of firm power as against demand for power in this service area at the end of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan periods has been estimated as per latest reports from the Central Water & Power Commission as under:—

(Figures in MW)

Year	Availability of firm power	Maximum demand as assessed by CWPC	Shortage
1	2	3	4
1965-66	..	76.43	107.70
1970-71	~	76.43	219.33
1975-76	..	76.43	304.80
1980-81	..	76.43	429.80

The "Chambal service area" comprises of 14 districts viz., Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Tonk, Bharatpur, Alwar, Bundi, Kota, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Parbatsar sub-division of Nagaur district. The firm power available

as against demand for power in this service area at the end of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan periods has been estimated as under:—

(Figures in MW)

Year	Availability of firm power	Maximum demand as assessed by CWPC	Shortage
1	2	3	4
1965-66	..	104.36	131.11
1970-71	..	104.36	219.29
1975-76	..	104.36	328.27
1980-81	..	104.36	459.52

The "Jodhpur service area" comprises of 7 districts viz., Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi, Jaisalmer and Nagaur (excluding the areas in the Chambal and Bhakra service areas). The firm power available as against the demand for power in this service area at the end of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plan periods has been estimated as under:—

(Figures in MW)

Year	Availability of firm power	Maximum demand as assessed by CWPC	Shortage
1	2	3	4
1965-66	..	6.00	29.91
1970-71	..	9.62	56.20
1975-76	..	9.62	95.71
1980-81	..	9.62	165.56

It may be added that after the above figures were worked out on the basis of the demands definitely known, large demands for power have been and are being received for the establishment of various industries from a large number of entrepreneurs.

Steps to be taken in the Third Plan to meet the above Demand:— The proposals as approved by the Planning Commission to meet the shortage of power during the Third Plan period on the basis of the

anticipated load demand in 1965-66, together with particulars of the main transmission lines are given below:—

Projects	Production				(Figures in MW)
	1	2	3	4	
A. Hydel projects:	140.00
(a) Bhakra-Nangal Project:	53.00
(i) From Right Bank Power Plant normal share	28.00
(ii) For fertiliser factory	25.00
(b) Chambal Project:	87.00
(i) 4th and 5th units at Gandhi Sagar 2×23 MW—50% Rajasthan's share	23.00
(ii) Rana Pratap Sagar 4×32 MW—50% Rajasthan's share	64.00
B. Thermal projects:	113.00
(a) Large thermal stations (Steam) 2×50 MW sets to serve the Chambal and Jodhpur service areas	100.00
(b) Additions to the existing installations—both steam and diesel as under:	13.00
(i) Steam	3.00
(ii) Diesel (total capacity)	10.00
TOTAL (A+B)	253.00

In brief, the proposals for total installed capacity to be added in the Third Plan period are as under:—

Projects					(Figures in MW)
	1	2	3	4	
(A) Hydel:	140.00
(B) Thermal:	113.00
(i) Steam	103.00
(ii) Diesel	10.00
TOTAL (A+B)	253.00

Transmission

S. No.	Description	Voltage (KV)	Length (Miles)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rana Pratap Sagar to Bhilwara DC ..	.. 132	85
2.	Second circuit from Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur ..	.. 132	87
3.	Bhilwara to Ajmer ..	.. 132	80
4.	Bhilwara to Udaipur ..	.. 132	90
5.	Bhilwara to Jodhpur via Pali ..	.. 132	130
6.	Jaipur to Rajgarh ..	.. 132	70
7.	Rajgarh to Bharatpur ..	.. 132	60
8.	Pali to Falna ..	.. 66	46
9.	Rajgarh to Alwar ..	.. 66	23
10.	Bhilwara to Nimbahera via Chittorgarh ..	.. 66	58
11.	Kota to Jhalawar ..	.. 66	50
12.	Kota to Baran ..	.. 66	55
13.	Kota industrial area to Kota Sakatpura 2nd circuit ..	.. 132	9

The need for power in the Chambal-Jodhpur area is so considerable and urgent that the proposal to instal 2×50 MW thermal sets will have to be proceeded immediately.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

It is proposed to electrify all villages with a population of 5000 and more, as well as some other villages even with a smaller population, provided they are within economic reach of any of the transmission systems or steam or diesel stations. Small nursery stations to develop such rural loads will also be established at suitable places. It is expected that during the Third Plan, 303 additional localities (288 rural and 15 urban) will be electrified.

SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

To explore hydro-electric potential of the State, investigation in collaboration with the Irrigation department, will be taken up during the Third Plan period, so as to ensure that there is no time-lag in the co-ordinated development of any such hydro-electric schemes. It is also proposed to carry out a survey of all villages and towns with a population of 2,000 and above for the purpose of assessing their load potential for inclusion in the rural electrification programme.

RESEARCH AND TESTING LABORATORY

There is no proper testing laboratory at present. It is proposed to establish a Central Research and Testing Laboratory in the Third Plan period.

The Third Plan contemplates an outlay of Rs. 3500 lakh for development of power. The broad break-up of this outlay is given below:—

Scheme		Third Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)
I	2	
1. Bhakra-Nangal project	778.62
2. Chambal hydel schemes	586.99
3. Thermal projects	997.49
4. Rural electrification programme	111.32
5. Transmission and distribution	955.58
6. Miscellaneous schemes	70.00
TOTAL ..		3500.00

The schemewise details of the Third Plan outlay are given below:—

Schemes		Third Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)
I	2	
I. Continuing Schemes:		
(a) Bhakra-Nangal project	358.62
(i) Bulk supply	312.00
(ii) Local distribution	46.62
(b) Chambal hydel schemes	466.99
(i) Transmission 1st stage	175.99
(ii) 4th Unit at Gandhi Sagar ..	Installation	21.00
(iii) Rana Pratap Sagar ..	(Raj. Share)	270.00
(c) Other schemes	16.48
(i) 1 x 3000 KW set at Jodhpur	15.00
(ii) 33 KV line from Bhilwara to Shahpura	1.48

Schemes				Third Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)
I	2			
(d) Ajmer schemes	16.92			
(i) Rural electrification	11.32			
(ii) 33 KV line from Ajmer to Beawar	5.60			
(e) Development of thermal power stations	47.49			
II. New Schemes:				
(a) Bhakra-Nangal project	420.00			
(i) Right Bank Power Plant (Raj. share)	270.00			
(ii) Beas-Sutlej scheme (Raj. share)	150.00			
(b) Chambal project	120.00			
(i) Kota Dam Power House (Rajasthan Share Electric portion)	100.00			
(ii) 5th Unit at Gandhi Sagar-Installation (Raj. Share)	20.00			
(c) Thermal projects	935.00			
(i) 2 × 50 MW sets	850.00			
(ii) Diesel sets	85.00			
(d) Rural electrification	100.00			
Rural electrification of border towns by Rajasthan by taking power from Punjab and Madhya Pradesh	100.00			
(e) Miscellaneous schemes	70.00			
(i) Acquisition or rehabilitation of privately owned power houses and grant of loans to licensees	50.00			
(ii) Establishment of a testing laboratory	5.00			
(iii) Survey & investigation	15.00			
(f) Transmission and distribution (Lump sum)	948.50			
	TOTAL ..			3500.00

The following statement will give, in brief, the overall position regarding the generation and availability of firm power in Rajasthan during the First, Second and Third Plans:—

Items	Benefits (KW)
1	2
<i>FIRST PLAN</i>	
1. Installed capacity at the beginning of the Second Plan ..	34,900
2. Firm capacity at the beginning of the Second Plan ..	15,399
<i>SECOND PLAN</i>	
3. Targets of additional installed capacity ..	79,082
(a) Thermal:	28,145
(i) Steam..	22,000
(ii) Diesel..	6,145
(b) Hydel:	50,937
(i) Bhakra-Nangal	16,437
(ii) Chambal	34,500
4. Achievements of additional installed capacity ..	84,220
(a) Thermal:	33,283
(i) Steam..	22,000
(ii) Diesel..	11,283
(b) Hydel:	50,937
(i) Bhakra-Nangal	16,437
(ii) Chambal	34,500
5. Total installed capacity ..	1,08,724
(a) Thermal:	57,787
(i) As at the beginning of the Second Plan ..	34,900
(ii) Addition during the Second Plan ..	33,283
Less due to obsolescence	(—) 10,396
(b) Hydel:	50,937
(i) Bhakra-Nangal	16,437
(ii) Chambal	34,500

(Contd.).

Items				Benefits (KW)
1	2	3	4	5
6. Total firm power 64,830
(a) Thermal: 28,393
(i) Steam 22,650
(ii) Diesel 5,743
(b) Hydel: 36,437
(i) Bhakra-Nangal 16,437
(ii) Chambal 20,000
<i>THIRD PLAN</i>				
7. Targets of additional installed capacity 2,53,000
(a) Thermal: 1,13,000
(i) Steam 1,03,000
(ii) Diesel 10,000
(b) Hydel: 1,40,000
(i) Bhakra-Nangal 53,000
(ii) Chambal 87,000
8. Total installed capacity 3,51,000
(a) Thermal: 1,60,063
(i) As at the beginning of the Third Plan 57,787
(ii) Addition during the Third Plan 1,13,000
	Less due to obsolescence			(—) 10,724
(b) Hydel: 1,90,937
(i) Bhakra-Nangal 69,437
(ii) Chambal 1,21,500
9. Total firm power 2,82,437
(a) Thermal: 1,08,000
(i) Steam 1,06,000
(ii) Diesel 2,000
(b) Hydel: 1,74,437
(i) Bhakra-Nangal 69,437
(ii) Chambal 1,05,000

INDUSTRY AND MINING



CHAPTER XXIII.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

In respect of industrialization, Rajasthan ranks amongst the less developed areas of India. The industrial occupations are relatively less important—both as a means of employment and as a source of output. Despite best efforts in other sectors of development, Rajasthan will find it difficult to catch up with other prosperous States unless industrialization takes place progressively in the State. The avowed objective of reducing the regional imbalance in the matter of economic development of the country will be achieved only if more attention is paid to those areas of the country which are industrially backward.

Rajasthan is rich in raw materials needed for industrial development and also abounds in mineral resources. So far, these resources could not be fully utilised. There were limitations to the availability of power, water, adequate system of transport and means of communications and trained manpower. The Government adopted a bold and vigorous policy of creating a proper atmosphere for industrial development of the State. Various facilities and concessions were announced. The industrialists are gradually being attracted towards Rajasthan which offers them potentialities for prosperous industries.

Before independence, there were very few industries in Rajasthan. There were 7 textile mills in various towns and one cement factory at Lakhari. Some erstwhile States, particularly Jaipur State, had made efforts in the sphere of industrialization a few years before the integration of States. The important industries were the National Engineering Industries (ball-bearing factory), the Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., the Man Industrial Corporation—all at Jaipur and the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur. Later on one wagon factory was established at Bharatpur. The existing industries, particularly the cement factory at Sawai Madhopur, were expanded. The Government took over the Ganganagar Sugar Factory and expanded its capacity. Since 1957, 51 new industrial concerns have been granted licences by the Government of India under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951. Some of the important industries are mentioned below:—

1. The fertilizer factory at Hanumangarh;
2. The zinc smelter plant near Udaipur;
3. The nylon factory at Kota;

4. The calcium carbide, P.V.C. and caustic soda plant at Kota;
5. The rayon tyre cord plant at Kota and
6. The cement factory at Chittorgarh.

The fertilizer plant is expected to go into production by the middle of 1965. The zinc smelter plant would also start functioning early in the year 1964. The nylon factory is already ready and may start working in full capacity by about March, 1962.

Besides, three new textile mills are under erection at Kishangarh, Bhilwara and Bhawanimandi. Another textile mill has recently been licensed by the Government of India for Bijainagar.

Some other major industries licensed in Rajasthan which are scheduled to come up within two or three years are as follows:—

1. The scientific & surgical instruments factory at Ajmer;
2. Woollen mills at Jaipur and Jodhpur;
3. Oxygen & acetylene gases manufacturing plant at Jaipur;
4. Wool tops and woollen felts factory at Kota;
5. Extrusion press at Kota;
6. Chip board plant at Banswara;
7. Straw board plant at Kota;
8. Fractional H. P. motors manufacturing industry at Dholpur;
9. Electrical porcelain insulators plants at Jaipur and Kota;
10. Electrical cable factories at Kota;
11. Paper mill at Jaipur;
12. Glass wool & glass fibre factory at Jaipur; and
13. Roller flour mills at Jodhpur, Pali and Udaipur.

A factory producing pesticidal formulations has already started functioning at Udaipur.

Some existing industrial undertakings such as the National Engineering Industries, Jaipur, The Man Industrial Corporation, Jaipur and The Jaipur Metals and Electricals etc., have also been granted expansion licences for manufacturing new articles or for increasing their installed capacity. The items of new manufacture include roller bearing axle boxes, steel balls for bicycles, high tension electricity transmission towers and A.C.S.R. and all aluminium conductors, etc.

In the public sector, the Government of India have decided to set up a precision instruments factory at Kota. A copper smelter plant at Khetri is also being set up in the public sector.

The State Government have also made about 54 recommendations in favour of different industrial enterprisers for grant of new licences in Rajasthan and about 30 recommendations in respect of grant of expansion licences to

the already existing undertakings. The important industries for which recommendations have been made include:—

1. Pig iron plant at Udaipur;
2. Cement factory at Neem-Ka-Thana;
3. Scooters/mopeds factory at Jodhpur;
4. Automobile tyres & tubes factory at Kota;
5. Cycle tyres & tubes factories at Kota and Jaipur;
6. Bleaching, dyeing, finishing, printing and processing plant for cotton textiles at Kota;
7. Flexible tubes, precision rivets, die castings etc. manufacturing factory at Jaipur;
8. Ten new cotton spinning mills at different places;
9. H. T. & L. T. porcelain insulators factory at Kota;
10. Gypsum wall boards, gypsum wall plasters etc. manufacturing industry at Bikaner;
11. Mica capacitors and paper capacitors industry at Jaipur;
12. Taxi meters and spare parts factory at Jaipur;
13. Transport equipments industry at Kota;
14. Paper & boards factory at Bhilwara;
15. Steel castings industry at Bharatpur;
16. Grey C. I. castings, C. I. alloys etc. at Ramganjmandi;
17. Steatite porcelain parts, P. & T. insulators etc. at Kota;
18. Laminated plastics and formica sheets industry at Kota;
19. Rodenticide manufacturing unit at Kota and
20. House service electricity meters at Jaipur.

Sanction for ten new spinning mills mentioned above and for the expansion of some of the existing textile mills is expected to be received very shortly.

Rajasthan will afford all possible facilities to the private industrialists who desire to help in the industrialization of this State by establishing units in the private sector. The State will do its best to make available facilities of adequate power at reasonable rates, prompt allotment of land and relief in payment of sales tax and octroi duties. The State assures the private sector of maximum possible co-operation in this matter.

Industrial areas will be developed during the Third Plan in those places where future industrialization is expected, particularly, the districts of Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bhilwara, Alwar and Bharatpur may be mentioned in this respect. A sum of Rs. 24·66 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for the development of industrial areas. The State Government have already completed the preliminaries in respect of the establishment of a pilot project for the recovery of sodium sulphate from the brine at Deedwana in district Nagaur. A sum of Rs. 5·34 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for this purpose. Thus, in the public sector of the State Government, the Third Plan provision for large and medium industries is Rs. 30 lakh.

CHAPTER XXIV

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Rajasthan is an important mining State in India. In respect of minerals essential for basic industries like coal and iron—the reserves in India are ample. The deficiencies, however, in the matter of non-ferrous metals like copper, lead and zinc, can be met in Rajasthan only.

In Rajasthan, so far, the majority of minerals have been raised for purposes of bulk export without any dressing, processing and fabrication. Apart from major minerals like mica, gypsum, soapstone, lead, zinc, iron and lignite, there are about 15 minor minerals in Rajasthan. The total value of minerals produced in the State is about Rs. 5 crore a year; about 55 per cent of this relates to minor minerals. The important minerals according to their sale value are mica, gypsum, soapstone, lead-zinc-silver ore, iron ore and lignite. In fact lead-zinc concentrates account for nearly 30 per cent, mica for nearly 28 per cent and gypsum for nearly 22 per cent of the total value of the major minerals of Rajasthan. Rajasthan's present importance as a mineral producing State is largely in relation to its resources of non-ferrous minerals, viz. lead-zinc-silver ore and copper ore, strategic minerals tungsten ore and industrial minerals such as mica, steatite and gypsum.

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 40·15 lakh was allotted for mineral development during the Second Plan. The following schemes were considered:—

S. No.	Scheme		Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	
1.	Establishment of wet mica grinding plant	..	10·45
2.	Establishment of a fullers' earth activation plant	..	10·45
3.	Purchase of equipment for quarry improvement	..	14·25
4.	Prospecting equipment	..	5·00
		..	<hr/>
		TOTAL ..	40·15

The first two schemes could not be taken up. A private firm is expected to set up a plant for mica grinding on the basis of the Indian patent. The sulphuric acid was not available in the near vicinity for starting the

fullers' earth activation plant. Moreover, the present demand of the activated earth is being satisfactorily met with by the existing production in the country. On the remaining two schemes a sum of Rs. 11.47 lakh has been spent by the end of the Second Plan.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 365 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for the schemes of mineral development. The break-up of this outlay is given below:—

S. No.	Scheme	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Intensive prospecting and mineral survey and re-organisation of the Department of Mines and Geology	65.00
2.	Quarry improvement	20.00
3.	Formation of Rajasthan State Mining Corporation .. (i) Opencast mining for lignite. (ii) Fluorite mining and beneficiation. (iii) Experiments and preparation of project reports.	275.00
4.	Loans to small scale mining lessees	5.00
TOTAL ..		365.00

Intensive and extensive programme of prospecting and exploration of minerals is envisaged during the Third Plan. The approach will be in 3 directions.

1. Reconnaissance for minerals in 16 districts of the State where indications and evidence of mineral deposits exist.
2. Detailed geological mapping of the selected mineral bearing areas and their preliminary examination.
3. Detailed prospecting and exploration of selected mineral deposits which show promising occurrences.

The private sector plays an important role in the mineral economy of the State. Technical guidance and mining equipment will be provided to the small scale mine owners and quarry owners on 'no profit no loss' basis.

The laboratory facilities for conducting experiments and tests on mineral processing, beneficiation and utilisation will also be provided.

The proposed Mining Corporation will be entrusted with the task of exploiting the fluorite deposits in Dungarpur district and the lignite deposits at Palana in Bikaner district. It is proposed to develop an annual output of 5 lakh tons of lignite and 12,000 tons of metallurgical grade of fluorite concentrates by the end of the Third Plan.

The production of zinc for the first time in India is expected to be achieved by the middle of the Third Plan period with the commissioning of the zinc smelter based on zinc concentrates from the Zawar mines in Rajasthan. The annual capacity of the plant will be 15,000 tons. It is also being equipped to operate a by-product sulphuric acid plant based on the smelter gases which will be used for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilisers. The zinc smelter is in the private sector. In the Third Plan the total investment is likely to be about Rs. 7.5 crore. It is expected that it will save foreign exchange of about Rs. 2 crore a year.

Detailed work, in the public sector, in the Khetri-Daribo area of Rajasthan has established substantial workable results of copper ore—about 28 million tons with an average copper content of 0.8 per cent in Khetri. The occurrence in Daribo is richer in copper but the extent of the reserves are yet to be fully proved. The reserves proved in Khetri and those indicated in Daribo are considered adequate to feed a smelter with a capacity of 11,500 tons of electrolytic copper per annum. In the Central sector, the Third Plan includes a project with an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12.5 crore for the mining and concentration of the ore at Khetri and Daribo and smelting the concentrates at a smelter to be established at Khetri.

One of the important items included in the programme of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines in the Third Plan is the detailed mapping, geophysical investigation and drilling of the deposits of copper, lead and zinc in Udaipur district of Rajasthan.

Mention may also be made of the initiation of the work regarding exploration of oil and gases in Jaisalmer area by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in collaboration with a French firm.

Loans will also be advanced to small mining lessees to enable them to buy equipment required for modernising their small quarries.

CHAPTER XXV

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 550 lakh was originally allotted for the village and the small industries during the Second Plan. This was subsequently revised and an outlay of Rs. 369.80 lakh was determined for this sector. Against this provision, the expenditure during the Second Plan was of the order of Rs. 311.80 lakh. The main achievements during the Second Plan are briefly described below:—

1. HANDLOOM

300 power-looms were installed and 3,000 weavers, who were members of co-operative societies, were supplied with improved looms and accessories. 48 sales depots were opened. 7 housing colonies for weavers were sanctioned, out of which one was completed and 6 were under construction at the end of the Second Plan. 19 dye houses were set up. The sale of handloom cloth increased from Rs. 4 lakh in the year 1955-56 to Rs. 15.44 lakh in the year 1960-61. One handloom training centre for imparting training in improved designs of handloom was started at Kota.

A carding and finishing centre and a blanket production centre were started at Bikaner. A drugget and carpet centre was started at Jaipur. Wool carding and Namda making centres were started in the blocks.

2. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Rs. 82.16 lakh were distributed during the Second Plan as loans to small scale industrialists. The loans were given to 2,388 parties including 468 co-operative societies. A number of small industries have either been newly established or modernised. A survey was undertaken to assess the utilisation of loan sanctioned for small industries. The survey revealed that out of the total amount, disbursed as loan, a sum of Rs. 5.8 lakh was not properly utilised.

A sum of Rs. 44.27 lakh was spent during the Second Plan on construction of industrial estates. 3 estates have been completed at Jaipur, Makhupura and Bhilwara. Construction of the first stage of 5 industrial estates at Kota, Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Bharatpur and Udaipur was

completed by the end of the Second Plan. The preliminary work regarding acquisition of land, planning and procurement of structural material was also completed at six other places, namely, Sumerpur, Pali, Gangapur, Bikaner, Dholpur and Alwar. By the end of the Second Plan, 144 sheds were allotted and 48 sheds had gone into production. A survey indicated that the investment made by the entrepreneurs on machinery and equipment, installed in these sheds, was of the order of about Rs. 78 lakh.

A large number of craftsmen were trained in the production-cum-training centres and other vocational institutes. The total number of trainees was 1,593. A survey indicates that 60% of the people trained have already been employed. The information regarding the remaining 40% trainees was not available. The number of trainees, mentioned above, does not include persons trained in various centres started under the community development programme in the blocks.

The Directorate of Industries and the Small Industries Service Institute rendered technical assistance to about 6,750 parties.

3. HANDICRAFTS

A sum of Rs. 21.61 lakh was spent during the Second Plan on schemes relating to encouragement of handicrafts. The Artistic Crafts Training Institute, Jaipur was reorganised. 3 emporia and 5 sub-emporiums were opened for enhancing the sale of and giving publicity to the handicrafts of Rajasthan. 3 quality marking centres for printing, ivory and brasswares were started in the Second Plan. The 'quality marking' was done on 1,83,831 yds. of cloth and 15,260 pieces of ivory and brassware. Various exhibitions were also organised to give publicity to our handicrafts. The department participated in 19 exhibitions, some of which were of international importance. 9 production-cum-training centres were started in the Second Plan. These stimulated the production of handicrafts. A mobile sales van was commissioned in the Second Plan.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 500 lakh has been allotted for village and small industries in the Third Plan. The break-up of this allocation is as follows:

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2
A. Handloom industry including wool	37.00
(1) Handloom sales depots	0.75
(2) Dye houses	0.16
(3) Housing Colonies	4.60
(4) Quality marking	2.23

(Contd.)

Item				Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1				2
(5) Organisational expenses ..	..	..	..	3.30
(6) Central organisation ..	..	..	..	4.13
(7) Rebate on sale of handloom cloth ..	..	..	..	5.00
(8) Publicity & propaganda ..	..	..	..	0.75
(9) Looms & accessories ..	..	..	..	4.07
(10) Loan for share capital ..	..	..	..	2.00
(11) Mechanised dyeing & finishing centre ..	..	..	..	1.50
(12) Blanket production centre ..	..	..	..	4.50
(13) Wool deburring & carbonising plant ..	..	..	..	0.05
(14) Common facility centres for wool in blocks ..	..	..	..	3.95
(15) Calendering & finishing plant ..	..	..	..	0.01
B. Small scale industries: ..	..	..	..	272.00
(1) Loan to small scale industries ..	..	..	..	175.00
(2) Subsidy to industrial co-operatives for staff, to district industries associations and on power ..	..	..	..	10.00
(3) Training ..	..	..	..	24.00
(4) Strengthening of staff ..	..	..	..	25.00
(5) Other schemes as expansion of Industrial laboratory, quality marking, common facility centres in blocks, social welfare schemes, etc. ..	..	..	..	23.00
(6) Small Scale Industries Corporation ..	..	..	..	15.00
C. Industrial estates ..	..	..	..	157.00
D. Handicrafts ..	..	..	..	23.00
(1) Marketing ..	..	..	..	6.00
(2) Quality marking ..	..	..	..	4.00
(3) Design extension centres ..	..	..	..	10.00
(4) Common facility centres for embroidery & marble ..	..	..	..	3.00
E. Sericulture ..	..	..	..	1.00
F. Khadi & village industries ..	..	..	..	10.00
TOTAL (A to F)	..	..	..	500.00

In the Handloom sector, improved tools and appliances will be distributed to 2,550 weavers in the Third Plan. The scheme of distributing power-looms is now a Central'y sponsored scheme and the provision for this will be outside the State Plan ceiling. 5 housing colonies for weavers will be constructed in the Third Plan. One mechanised woollen dyeing and finishing centre will be established. Token provision has been made for starting a Wool Deburring & carbonising plant. The draft scheme has been sent to the Regional Director in the office of the Textile Commissioner, Government of India. After his approval, the scheme will be sent to the All India Handloom Board for technical approval. It is also proposed to establish a calendering and finishing plant. 10 common facility centres for wool will be established in the blocks. Costly equipment will be kept at these centres which will be available for use by the artisans at nominal rates.

Rs. 175 lakh have been earmarked for disbursement as loans to small scale industries. It is expected that about 3,500 small scale units will be assisted with this money. A Small Industries Corporation will be formed in the Third Plan. The Corporation will not only store the scarce raw materials but would also be responsible for running the State emporia as well as constructing the industrial estates.

A sum of Rs. 157 lakh has been earmarked for construction of industrial estates. 26 industrial estates are proposed to be set up in the Third Plan out of which 15 will be in the rural areas. Work sheds will also be constructed in rural areas. The total number of these work sheds will be about 130. The expenditure on these work sheds will be met out of the provision of Rs. 157 lakh.

The prduction-cum-training centres which were started in the Second Plan will be discontinued and converted into the cluster type training centres. 15 cluster type training centres have been planned for the Third Plan. One such centre will be opened for a group of 15 blocks.

In the rural areas, common facility centres will be established with a view to make proper servicing facilities available to the craftsmen. The number of these centres, planned for the Third Plan, is 100.

The Quality marking scheme will be further extended.

A leather works training institute will be established.

A service-cum-training institute for ceramics will be established in the Third Plan. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakh has been made for this insititute. For encouraging the handicrafts, 20 design extension centres will be started. One handicrafts emporia is proposed to be opened at Calcutta. Common facility centres for embroidery and marble work will be started.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been made for khadi and village industries.

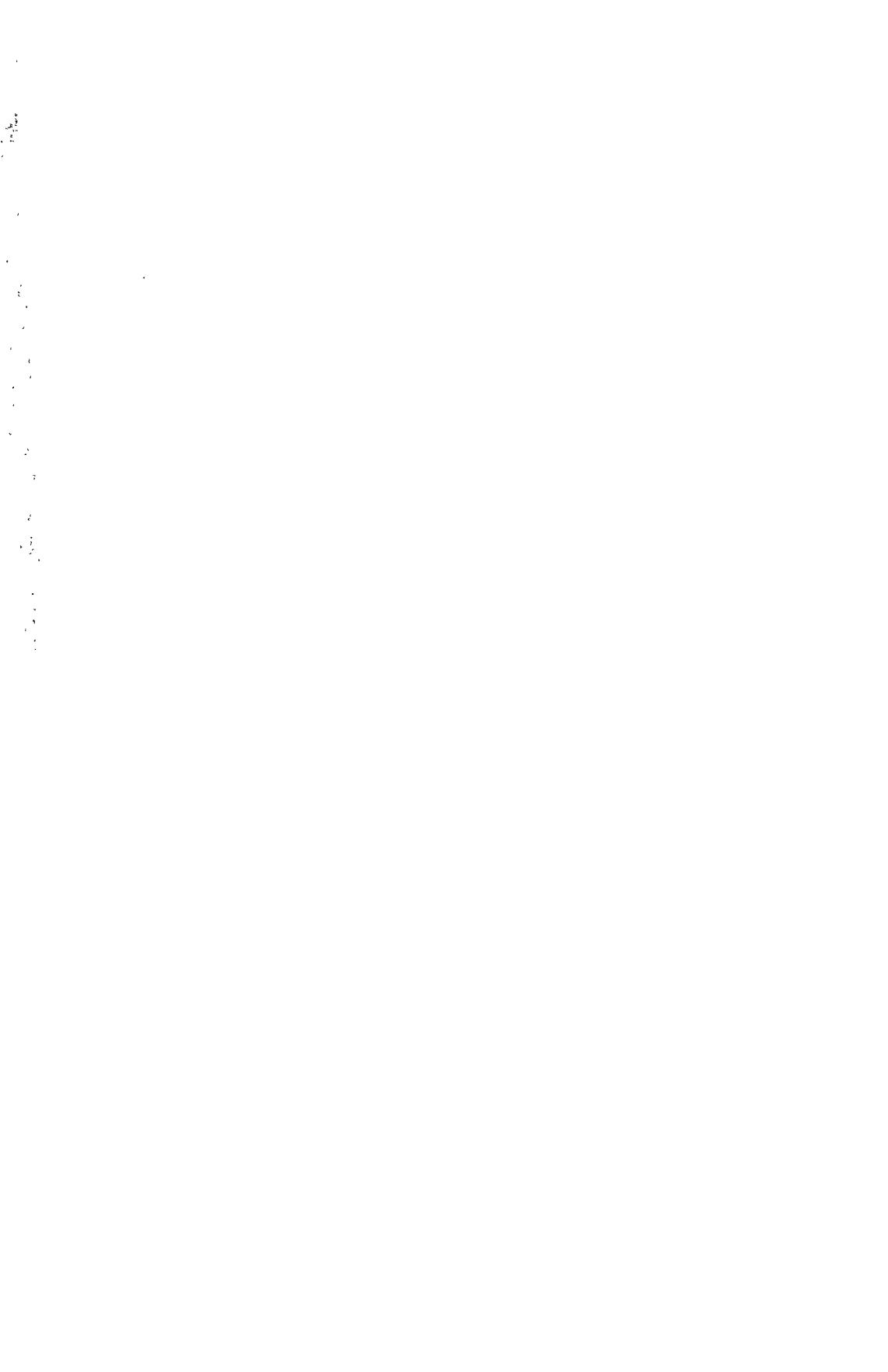
The Directorate of Industries will have to be considerably strengthened to keep pace with the increased activities envisaged in the 'Industries' sector.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

A. Power-looms:

1. Purchase of power-looms and working capital.
2. Capital expenditure on preparatory and possessing plants, lands and buildings.
3. Loans for share capital.
4. Servicing charges.
5. Cost of power connection.

B. Metric weights and measures.



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS



CHAPTER XXVI

ROADS

The development of an area is, to a very large extent, dependent upon the easy and sure accessibility of that area at all times of the year. A system of co-ordinated communications is a pre-requisite condition of economic development. It is absolutely essential to open up an area by providing adequate communications in order to successfully implement various schemes of economic development.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction under the First and Second Five Year Plans. However, at the end of 1960-61, we will still be far from having an adequate net-work of roads. The economy of the three large tracts coming under irrigation from Bhakra, Rajasthan Canal and Chambal projects will be transformed completely in course of time. Similarly, availability of cheap power and substantial raw materials will provide the necessary climate for industrialization, provided the communications are adequate, good and sure.

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 941.50 lakh was allotted for Roads sector during the Second Plan. The actual expenditure during this period was of the order of Rs. 1,007.61 lakh. The achievements during the Second Plan have been as under:—

Item				Achievement (miles)
1	2	3	4	5
A. New construction:—				
(a) B/T roads	2,179
(b) Metalled roads	254
(c) Gravelled roads	1,239
(d) Fair-weather roads	671
(d) Fair-weather roads	15
B. Improvements:—	1,975
(a) B/T roads	1,234
(b) Metalled roads	643
(c) Gravelled roads	98

At the end of the Second Plan, the road mileage under the charge of the Public Works Department, Rajasthan, was as under:—

Type	Mileage
1	2
1. Cement concrete roads ..	.. 24
2. B/T roads ..	.. 4,615
3. Metalled roads ..	.. 3,624
4. Gravelled roads ..	.. 3,199
5. Fair-weather roads ..	.. 5,282
TOTAL ..	16,744

It was proposed that by the end of the Second Plan, all tehsil headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters will be connected with the district headquarters by surfaced roads. However, it has not been possible to achieve this target in full. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 41 tehsil headquarters unconnected by a metalled or a gravelled road with the district headquarters. These tehsils were connected by fair-weather roads only. 23 tehsil headquarters were connected to the district headquarters by gravelled roads.

At the end of the Second Plan, there will be 20 villages having a population of more than 5,000 (1951 Census) which will not be connected by a metalled or a gravelled road with the neighbouring towns. These are connected only by fair-weather roads.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The road programme has been formulated with a view to fulfil the following objectives:—

1. To connect almost all the villages with a population of 5,000 and above by roads and to make efforts to improve the existing specifications of the roads connecting these villages.
2. To connect all tehsil headquarters with district headquarters by surfaced roads.
3. To continue the progress in the direction of providing adequate road system in the newly developed or developing Bhakra Canal and Rajasthan Canal areas.
4. To continue the progress in the direction of connecting important mining areas and quarries with the road system.
5. To provide black-topped surface on the important state highways and major district roads.

6. To make the state highways and major district roads all-weather by providing the bridges and culverts required.

It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan all tehsil headquarters will be connected with the respective district headquarters by a metalled or a gravelled road. There would be only 26 tehsils which would still be connected by gravelled roads by the end of the Third Plan. There will still be six villages, each with a population of more than 5,000 (1951 Census) which will remain connected by means of fair-weather roads only.

An outlay of Rs. 13 crore has been earmarked for the roads programme. This amount will be spent on various categories of roads as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Category/Item	Amount
1	2
(a) District roads	913
(b) Approach roads to towns & villages	98
(c) Approach roads to mines and quarries	15
(d) Cross-drainage works	36
(e) Rajasthan Canal roads	126
(f) Tools and plants	18
(g) Pro-rata charges on establishment	94
TOTAL	1,300

The physical targets expected to be achieved are indicated below:—

Type	Mileage
1	2
A. Construction of new roads:	3,137
1. B/T roads	110
2. Metalled roads	2,134
3. Gravelled roads	813
4. Fair-weather roads	80
B. Improvement of existing roads	938
1. B/T of metalled roads	493
2. Metalling of gravelled or fair-weather roads	236
3. Gravelling of fair-weather roads	209
TOTAL	4,075

It is envisaged that the position of roads at the end of Third Plan in Rajasthan will be as under:—

Type		Mileage
I	2	
Cement concrete roads 24
Bitumen treatment roads 5,218
Metalled roads 5,383
Gravelled roads 4,103
Fair-weather roads 5,153
	TOTAL	19,881

This also takes into account black topping of about 400 miles of metalled roads out of repairs grant during the period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there is one Centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Inter-State roads of economic importance" and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of this programme and provision. The outlay on this scheme will be fully financed by the Government of India and is not included in the State Plan ceiling.

CHAPTER XXVII

TRANSPORT

1. ROAD TRANSPORT

The provision of a comfortable, efficient, adequate and economical service for the transport of passengers by road has been accepted as an obligation of State policy. The nationalization of passenger transport by road will be confined in Rajasthan to important 'A' Class trunk routes. Routes connecting the State's Capital with the erstwhile divisional headquarters and important district headquarters, national highways, important State highways and important State routes linking larger towns in the State with important towns in the neighbouring States will be nationalised. Whereas trunk routes would be covered ultimately by the nationalised service, private operators will have adequate scope on the feeder lines serving these trunk routes. There will be ample scope for the development of both the nationalised as well as the private passenger transport. Arrangements are being made for rehabilitation of displaced private operators on alternative routes.

No provision has been made in the State's Third Plan for the investment required for the Rajasthan State Roadways. This has been provided in the non-plan budget of the State.

The first set of routes were nationalised in the State in August, 1959. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the following routes have been nationalised:—

Routes.	Road mileage
1	2
1. Jaipur-Alwar and Jaipur--Shahpura-Med	107
2. Jaipur-Bharatpur	110
3. Ajmer-Kota	131
TOTAL ..	348

In addition to the above routes the services of the Rajasthan State Roadways were provided on Jaipur-Bharatpur-Agra route and Jaipur-Shahpura-

Kotputli route covering a road mileage of 67. Nationalised transport service in Sirohi and Abu Road areas, which were in operation since 1954 and 1957 respectively, were amalgamated with the Rajasthan State Roadways. These services cover a road mileage of 173. Thus besides these 173 miles, a total of approximately 415 miles of routes were nationalised by the end of the Second Plan. The Rajasthan State Roadways had acquired 100 new buses, one new truck, two taxies, one station wagon and 124 new bus chassis till the end of the Second Plan. This was in addition to a fleet of 30 buses, three taxies, four trucks and two staff cars inherited from Sirohi and Abu Road Motor Service.

During the year 1959-60, the total amount invested by the Rajasthan State Roadways in purchase of vehicles, construction of depots and other connected investments was Rs. 54.85 lakh. The investment made during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 47.27 lakh. Thus till the end of the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 102.12 lakh has been invested by the Rajasthan State Roadways.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

It is proposed to extend nationalisation of passenger road transport service to an additional 3,000 miles bringing the total of nationalised road mileage to 3,588 by the end of the Third Plan. For servicing the additional 3,000 miles of routes, the Rajasthan State Roadways will require a fleet of about 850 additional buses. This includes the requirements for replacement, maintenance reserve, etc. The programme envisages a capital investment of Rs. 5.23 crore during the Third Plan.

By providing special facilities for the tourists, the Rajasthan State Roadways will play an important role in the development of tourism in the State. It is proposed to spend a sum of about Rs. 6 lakh for purchase of deluxe air-conditioned coaches and deluxe cars for use of the tourists. Thus the total investment in the Third Plan would amount to about Rs. 5.29 crore.

The total revenue expenditure involved in the operation of these services is estimated at Rs. 9.30 crore. The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 10.45 crore. This would give a fair return on the capital outlay.

In addition to the additional capital investment and the revenue expenditure required for operating the services mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 80.51 lakh would be required to meet the committed expenditure on maintaining the level of development already achieved by the end of the Second Plan.

A foreign exchange component of Rs. 30.33 lakh is involved in the total capital investment mentioned above.

2. RAILWAYS

Under the Railway development programme, provision has been made in the Central sector for the construction of the following two new lines passing through the territory of the State :—

1. Udaipur-Himmatnagar.

2. Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar.

The Udaipur-Himmatnagar railway link will be about 133 miles long and when completed, bring Udaipur at a distance of 188 miles from Ahmedabad in Gujarat State. At present the distance from Udaipur to Ahmedabad via Marwar Jn. is 336 miles by rail. About 37 miles of this link will be in Gujarat State and 96 miles in Rajasthan State.

The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 10.5 crore. This link will provide adequate rail-transport facilities for the mineral wealth of Rajasthan viz. uranium of Umra, lead and zinc of Zawar mines, iron-ore of Natharia-ki-pal, soap-stone and fluorite near Kotana and Dungarpur. Important pilgrimage centres like Rikhabdevji in Rajasthan and Shamlaji in Gujarat will also become accessible by rail through this link.

Besides the new lines mentioned above, the Railway Board have proposed for consideration the Ratlam-Banswara link also. No final decision has been taken regarding this proposal.

3. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

PROGRESS TILL THE END OF THE SECOND PLAN

Significant progress was made in providing facilities of post offices, telegraphs and telephones in Rajasthan Circle during the first two Plans. Formerly the Rajasthan Circle was a part of the Central Circle with its head quarter at Nagpur. Concentrated attention could be paid to the development of Rajasthan Circle after it formed a separate circle with its headquarter at Jaipur.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, there were 1,157 post offices in Rajasthan Circle. At the end of the Second Plan, this number has increased to 3,350.

At the beginning of the First Plan, there were only 77 telegraph offices. At the end of the Second Plan, the number of telegraph offices has risen to 396.

At the beginning of the First Plan, there were 28 public call offices in Rajasthan. This number has increased to 225 at the end of the Second Plan.

The number of telephone exchanges has increased from 18 at the beginning of the First Plan to 63 at the end of the Second Plan. The number of telephones has also increased from 1,500 at the beginning of the First Plan to about 9,000 at the end of the Second Plan.

During the Second Plan, Jaipur telephone system was made automatic.

During the Second Plan, the following buildings were constructed by the Post & Telegraph Department in Rajasthan:—

(a) Office:

- (1) Telecom. building at Jaipur.
- (2) Circle office building at Jaipur.
- (3) Post office and telegraph office building at Jaipur.
- (4) Telephone and telegraph office building at Bikaner.
- (5) Post office building and the building for the office of Superintendent of post offices at Bharatpur.

(b) Staff quarters:

64 staff quarters were constructed at Jaipur.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

It is expected that the number of post offices will increase to 5,000 by the end of the Third Plan. The number of telegraph offices will increase to atleast 450. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, all tehsil headquarters and all places with a population of 5,000 and above will be provided with telegraph facilities.

The number of public call offices will be atleast 300 by the end of the Third Plan. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, all sub-divisional headquarters, tehsil headquarters and towns with a population of 10,000 and above will have trunk public call office facilities.

The number of telephone exchanges is expected to increase to 80 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The number of telephones is likely to go up to 14,000 at the end of the Third Plan.

It is proposed to convert Jodhpur and Ajmer telephone systems into automatic systems.

An important project during the Third Plan will be the laying of coaxial cable between Bombay and Agra via Udaipur, Beawar, Jaipur and Bharatpur. This will augment the number of trunk circuits from Jaipur and Jodhpur to other important centres with the result that the trunk calls would mature much more quickly than at present.

The following buildings are proposed to be constructed during the Third Plan :—

(a) Office:

- (1) Telecom. building at Jodhpur.
- (2) Telecom. building at Ajmer.
- (3) Post office, telegraph office and telephone exchange building at Udaipur.
- (4) Post office building at Sriganganagar.
- (5) Post office, telegraph office and telephone exchange building at Alwar.
- (6) Telephone exchange building at Sriganganagar.
- (7) Post office buildings at—(i) Dausa; (ii) Dholpur (iii) Neem-ka-thana; (iv) Kapasin (v) Nagaur; and (vi) Pilani.

(b) Staff quarters:

It is proposed to construct atleast 150 staff quarters at Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Marwar Jn. and Jodhpur during the Third Plan.



SOCIAL SERVICES



CHAPTER XXVIII

GENERAL EDUCATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

The Second Plan provided an outlay of Rs. 975·10 lakh for the Education sector (other than technical education). The expenditure incurred during the Second Plan was Rs. 1,146·49 lakh. The break-up of this expenditure is given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Second Plan		
	Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	3	
1. Elementary education	418·41	485·01
2. Secondary education	387·86	411·26
3. University education	76·22	197·68
4. Other educational schemes	91·61	50·73
5. Cultural schemes	1·00	1·81
TOTAL ..	975·10	1,146·49	

1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

At the beginning of the Second Plan the State had 8,183 primary schools—7,599 schools for boys and 584 for girls. The total enrolment was 5,36,362 (4,38,827 boys and 97,525 girls). The percentage of children in the age-group 6-11 going to school at the beginning of the Second Plan was 24.1 (37·7 per cent boys and 9·1 per cent girls).

At the end of the Second Plan the State had 15,291 primary schools (including junior basic schools) besides 1,405 primary sections in the middle schools. The schooling facilities are available to 12 lakh children in the age-group 6-11. The actual enrolment of students at the end of the Second Plan is 11·50 lakh. The percentage of children in the age-group 6-11 going to schools has increased from 24.1 at the beginning of the Second Plan to 45·7 (72 per cent boys and 16·7 per cent girls) at the end of the Second Plan. In other words, as against the Plan target of starting 5,000 schools, the additional schools opened during the Second Plan were 7,108 and there was an increase of 6·14 lakh in the number of children on roll in various schools at the primary level.

The number of middle schools catering for the education of children in the age-group 11-14 was 906 (766 for boys and 140 for girls) at the beginning of the Second Plan. In addition to these schools there were 273 middle sections attached to various high and higher secondary schools. The total enrolment in the age-group 11-14 (Class VI to VIII), at the beginning of the Second Plan was 1·07 lakh. The Second Plan had targeted to raise 282 primary schools to middle or senior basic standard schools. As against this target, 665 schools have been upgraded. Thus, at the end of the Second Plan there are 1,405 middle schools (1213 for boys and 192 for girls) with a total enrolment of about 1·91 lakh students (1·66 lakh boys and 0·25 lakh girls). At the beginning of the Second Plan the percentage of children of age-group 11-14 going to schools was 8·9 (15·3 per cent boys and 2·0 percent girls). This percentage has increased to 13·9 (23·4 per cent boys and 3·8 per cent girls) at the end of the Second Plan.

Some of the important developments in the field of elementary education are indicated below:—

- (i) It was originally targeted to provide 2,500 additional teachers to primary schools. This target was later on revised to 5,600. The actual achievement in this respect has been the provision of 6,648 additional teachers.
- (ii) 1,550 primary schools were converted into basic schools. The main difficulty in this process of converting has been the non-availability of facilities in the form of land for gardening and provision of water, etc.
- (iii) At the beginning of the Second Plan there were 14 basic S.T.C. schools. During the Second Plan 42 additional basic S.T.C. schools were started. Thus the total number of schools existing at the end of the Second Plan is 56 and the total annual intake capacity of these institutions is 5,600.

- (iv) 7 condensed courses for the education and training of women were started and 1,000 school mothers were appointed in order to encourage more girls to come to the primary schools. By the end of the Second Plan 863 quarters for lady teachers will have been constructed.
- (v) The salary scales of teachers at primary stage were improved.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

For the group elementary education a sum of Rs. 1,046.75 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan. This represents 58.7 per cent of the total outlay provided for the entire education sector (other than technical education).

The objectives to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan are as follows:-

- (1) To provide education facilities to 68.4 per cent children (86.4 per cent boys and 48.6 per cent girls) in the age-group 6-11.
- (2) To provide education facilities for 24 per cent children (36.9 per cent boys and 9.8 per cent girls) in the age-group 11-14.

To achieve objective No. (1) 4,165 additional primary schools will be opened. In addition to these schools, 17,835 additional teachers will be appointed. Thus, the total number of additional teachers will be 22,000 (17,835 plus 4,165). This would provide facilities to about 9 lakh additional children. Thus, the total coverage in the age-group 6-11 will be 21 lakh children at the end of the Third Plan. Incentives such as mid-day meals, scholarships, free books etc. will be provided to attract the children to schools. 500 primary schools will be converted into basic schools. To achieve these targets a provision of Rs. 757.95 lakh has been made in the Third Plan. This does not represent the entire expenditure which will be incurred in this State on primary education. The matching contribution will be received from the Panchayat Samitis to whom the subject of primary education has been transferred.

To achieve objective No. (2) mentioned above, 500 middle schools will be started during the Third Plan and 150 "continuation classes" will be started in the existing middle schools. 100 middle schools will also be converted into senior basic schools.

The present number of training institutions is considered sufficient. They will, however, be strengthened and consolidated. The intake capacity will also be increased from 100 to 120 per training school.

The physical targets in respect of various schemes falling under this group are indicated below:—

(Number.)

S. No.	Scheme			Target
1	2			3
1.	Pre-primary education (financial assistance to private and Government institutions)	..	..	15
2.	Compulsory primary education:			
	(a) New schools	..	..	4,165
	(b) Additional teachers for primary schools	..	..	22,000
	(c) Sub-deputy inspectors	..	..	50
	(d) Class rooms	..	..	5,000
3.	Training facilities:			
	(a) Equipment (No. of schools)	..	..	53
	(b) Buildings	..	..	8
	(c) Hostels	..	..	12
	(d) Residential quarters	..	..	16
4.	Play fields (grants to schools)	..	..	100
5.	Conversion of primary schools into basic schools		..	500
6.	Raising of primary schools to middle standard	..	..	500
7.	Continuation classes in middle schools	..	..	150
8.	Conversion of middle schools into senior basic schools		..	100
9.	Additional sections in middle schools (number of sections)	..		60
10.	Special schemes for women's education:			
	(a) School-mothers	..	..	3,000
	(b) Quarters for lady teachers	..	..	1,000

2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

At the beginning of the Second Plan 3·8 per cent of the children in the age group 14-17 were at school. The break-up amongst boys and girls was as follows:—

- (a) 6·8 per cent of the boys in age-group 14-17.
- (b) 0·6 per cent of the girls in age-group 14-17.

The Second Plan had envisaged upgrading of 114 middle schools to higher secondary schools. As against this target, 17 high schools for girls were opened, 176 middle schools were raised to higher secondary schools and 51 high schools were converted to higher secondary schools. 8 higher secondary schools were converted to multi-purpose schools. As a result of this programme the enrolment of children in this age-group has increased to 86,000 (78,520 boys and 7,480 girls) by the end of the Second Plan. This represented 7·3 per cent (12·9 per cent boys and 1·2 per cent girls) of children in the age-group 14-17. At the end of the Second Plan, the State has 281 higher secondary schools for boys and 27 for girls, 191 high schools for boys and 43 for girls. Thus the total number of high and higher secondary schools in the State is 542.

During the Second Plan there was a provision of Rs. 387·86 lakh for this group. The expenditure on the schemes falling under this group during the period was Rs. 411·26 lakh.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The percentage of children going to schools in the age-group 14-17 will be raised from 7·3 to 11·3 during the Third Plan. The break-up amongst boys and girls would be as follows:—

- (a) 18·7 per cent of the boys in the age-group 14-17.
- (b) 3·1 per cent of the girls in the age-group 14-17.

This target will be achieved by upgrading 200 middle schools to higher secondary schools and by converting 80 high schools into higher secondary schools.

The physical targets in respect of various schemes falling under this group are indicated below:—

S. No.	Scheme	Target (Number)
1	2	3
1.	Raising of middle schools to high/higher secondary schools.	200
2.	Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools.	60
3.	Aid to private high schools for conversion into higher secondary schools:	20
4.	Introduction of additional diversified courses in higher secondary schools:	
	(a) Science.	52
	(b) Commerce.	52
	(c) Humanities.	60
	(d) Agriculture.	3
5.	Introduction of science in high schools. ..	15
6.	Basic training colleges for secondary school teachers.	2
7.	Residential quarters for teachers of central schools and hostels:	
	(a) Sets of quarters.	10
	(b) Hostels.	10
8.	Addition of sections in higher secondary schools. ..	144
9.	Seminars.	30
10.	Special schemes for girls' education:	
	(a) Hostels.	5
	(b) Stipends.	480
	(c) Scholarships.	2,400
	(d) Free books, stationery etc.	3,000
	(e) Evening classes	10

A provision of Rs. 375 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for the schemes falling under this group.

3. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 76.22 lakh the actual expenditure during this period has been Rs. 197.68 lakh. During this period 19 colleges were raised to degree standard. One degree college was raised to post-graduate standard. The three-year degree course was introduced in all the colleges of the State. At the end of the Second Plan there were 5 Government degree colleges for girls and 18 Government degree colleges for boys. There are 10 Government post-graduate colleges at the end of the Second Plan.

The post-graduate teaching in a few subjects has been transferred to the University. This process will be continued.

The Government of Rajasthan has introduced a scheme of giving merit scholarships to those students who secure first division in the University or Board's examinations and the income of whose parents or guardians does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum. Study loans have also been advanced to enable the students to prosecute their studies in technical education in India as well as in foreign countries.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A second university will be established at Jodhpur during the Third Plan. New subjects will be introduced in 30 colleges. 10 additional degree colleges will be started during the Third plan period. It is also proposed to provide facilities for learning 5 foreign languages. Consolidation and improvement of existing colleges will be continued so as to provide requisite facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, staff quarters etc. A scheme of establishing a Scholarship Commission is under consideration of the Government. It is proposed that the meritorious students should be exposed to the best education which may be available within the country.

The outlay proposed for this group under the Third Plan is Rs. 243.25 lakh.

4. OTHER SCHEMES

A sum of Rs. 50.73 lakh has been spent on these schemes as against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 91.61 lakh.

The integration of the scheme of social education was brought about at the district level. 13 district social education officers were appointed in the State. The audio-visual section attached to the social education branch was also strengthened.

Libraries at the divisional and district levels were strengthened. At the end of the Second Plan, besides a Central Library at Jaipur, there will be 5 divisional libraries, one at each erstwhile divisional headquarters.

There was appreciable improvement in the programmes of N. C. C., A. C. C. and Scouting. The Second Plan targets and achievements in respect of N. C. C. and A. C. C. are indicated below:—

Units	Second Five Year Plan		
	No.	Targets	Achievements-
		Strength of cadets	Strength of cadets
1	2	3	
(A.) Senior Division N.C.C.	..	2,036	13,071
(i) Infantry companies	..	5 $5 \times 154 = 770$	$5 \times 193 = 965$
(ii) Independent companies	..	4 $4 \times 154 = 616$	$4 \times 193 = 772$
(iii) Air squadron	1 $1 \times 80 = 80$	$3 \times 160 = 480$
(iv) Artillary battery	..	1 $1 \times 60 = 60$	$1 \times 120 = 120$
(v) E. M. E. section	..	1 $1 \times 60 = 60$	$1 \times 120 = 120$
(vi) Signal section	1 $1 \times 60 = 60$	— —
(vii) Medical company	..	1 $1 \times 60 = 60$	— —
(viii) Naval wing	1 $1 \times 60 = 60$	$1 \times 120 = 120$
(ix) Senior wing girls' division sub-troops	..	9 $9 \times 30 = 270$	$9 \times 45 = 405$
(x) Officers' training unit	..	1 — —	$1 \times 33 = 33$
(xi) Rifles group hqrs. and units	10,056
(B.) Junior Division N.C.C.	..	5,040	7,560
(i) Boys	65 Trps. $65 \times 30 = 1,950$	$65 \times 45 = 2,925$
(ii) Boys-naval	20 „ $20 \times 30 = 600$	$20 \times 45 = 900$
(iii) Boys-air	40 „ $40 \times 30 = 1,200$	$40 \times 45 = 1,800$
(iv) Girls wing	43 „ $43 \times 30 = 1,290$	$43 \times 45 = 1,935$
(C.) A. C. C.	..	85,000	1,02,000

So far 23 State level sports associations have been recognised by the Rajasthan Sports Council. The Raj Kumari Sports Coaching scheme

has achieved appreciable success in the State. Besides the Central coaching camps, the Sports Council has been conducting regular coaching courses throughout the year in the State. The district sports councils have also been formed at all district headquarters. The council has also deputed two lady students for obtaining Diploma in physical education at Madras. Prizes are given to outstanding athletes. Monthly scholarships are also given to deserving athletes.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

(A) *Social Education*:—Under the programme for Social Education there will be a determined campaign against illiteracy. More emphasis will be placed on consolidation of the programme. A sum of Rs. 22.85 lakh is being provided in the Third Plan for the social education programme.

(B) *N. C. C., A. C. C. and Scouting*:—A sum of Rs. 26 lakh is being provided for the expansion of N. C. C., A. C. C. and Scouting. The targets proposed in the Third Plan are indicated below:—

Units	Targets proposed for the Third Five Year Plan- Strength of cadets	
	1	2
(A.) Senior Division N. C. C. 4,573
(i) Infantry companies	..	3 × 193 = 579
(ii) Independent companies	..	2 × 193 = 386
(iii) E. M. E. section	..	1 × 120 = 120
(iv) Naval wing	..	1 × 120 = 120
(v) Senior wing girls' divisions	..	3 × 45 = 135
(vi) Officers training unit	..	1 × 33 = 33
(vii) R. fles group hqrs. & units	..	16 × 200 = 3,200
(B.) Junior Division N. C. C.	..	— 2,250
(i) Boys	..	25 × 45 = 1,125
(ii) Boys-naval	..	5 × 45 = 225
(iii) Boys-air	..	12 × 45 = 540
(iv) Girls wing	..	8 × 45 = 360
(C.) A. C. C.	12,666

(C) Sports.—A sum of Rs. 10 lakh is being provided for the activities of the Rajasthan State Sports Council.

For encouraging and rationalising Sanskrit education a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is being provided. The existing colleges will have to be strengthened, the present curriculum in Sanskrit 'Pathshalas' will have to be rationalised and where necessary boarding facilities will be provided to students by constructing hostels.

With a view to preserve ancient documents, the number of which may be 20 lakh, and to publish them for the benefit of research scholars, a sum of Rs. 3 lakh is being provided in the Third Plan.

The outlay proposed is Rs. 85 lakh.

5. CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

A sum of Rs. 1·81 lakh has been spent on the schemes included under this group as against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 1 lakh.

(A) Archaeology & Museums—There was no specific provision in the Second Plan for these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 4·5 lakh has been allotted during the Third Plan for implementing the schemes relating to Archaeology and Museums.

Rajasthan is rich in archaeological sites and monuments, but till today there is no complete survey of this treasure. It is necessary, therefore, to conduct a regionwise survey of monuments, sculptures, epigraphs, etc. It is intended to prepare a complete directory of the antiquities of Rajasthan. The endeavour will be also to put on record the mounds which, from surface finds, admit of trial excavations. With the help of this material, it may be possible to reconstruct the region's history.

It is also proposed to complete the excavations at Ahar and bring out a report summarising the results of this excavation.

There are about 700 listed monuments in Rajasthan. A beginning will be made to conserve these and to keep them in a proper state of preservation.

It may be necessary to start a chemical laboratory in order to clean and preserve the antiquities and art objects. Provision is also being made for purchasing rare objects of art, so that they may be properly preserved in the museums of Rajasthan.

It is also proposed to establish two mobile museums, so that the cultural and educational materials would reach the interior of Rajasthan.

(B) *Oriental Research Institute*:—The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute will be developed. In the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 4·50 lakh has been made for the following two schemes:—

- (i) Preservation and publication of rare manuscripts available in the bhandars of the Jain temples at Jaisalmer. The scheme would involve microfilming and bringing photostat copies of about 5,000 manuscripts. The lists of these manuscripts would also be published.
- (ii) Survey of manuscripts, documents, paintings and other art objects and research in old Rajasthani literature.

Besides the survey mentioned above, this scheme would also provide for purchasing of important documents, manuscripts, etc. at reasonable prices from the individuals who might be willing to part with them.

(C) *Development of the Academies*:—A sum of Rs. 6 lakh is being provided in the Third Plan for the Lalit Kala Academy. Besides publishing art material and organising exhibitions, symposia etc., the scheme also envisages awards to the artists, purchase of art material and aid to recognised art institutions.

A sum of Rs. 6 lakh is being provided in the Third Plan for the Sangeet Natak Academy.

A provision of Rs. 7·50 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for the Rajasthan Sahitya Academy. Besides, undertaking the publication of books in Hindi, Sanskrit, Rajasthani and Urdu, the scheme also envisages giving of awards to writers and poets and honoraria to research scholars. Efforts for promoting co-operation amongst men of letters will continue to be made.

Thus, the total outlay in the Third Plan for General Education schemes will be Rs. 1778·50 lakh.

Besides, the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

A. Elementary Education:—

Extension services in training institutes for primary teachers.

B. Secondary Education:—

- (a) Examination reform.
- (b) Educational and vocational guidance programme in high/ higher secondary schools.

C. Propagation of Hindi and Sanskrit:—

- (a) Appointment of Hindi teachers.
- (b) Revision of pay scales of Hindi teachers.
- (c) Grants to State Governments for Sanskrit education.
- (d) Providing facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in secondary schools.

D. Evaluation and research:—

Establishment of research and evaluation bureaus in the States.

CHAPTER XXIX

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 81.15 lakh was provided for the schemes under Technical Education. A sum of Rs. 96.79 lakh has been spent during this period. The M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, was expanded and strengthened. At the beginning of the Second Plan, the intake capacity for the Degree course in Civil engineering in the college was 50.

During the Second Plan the intake capacity was increased and the present capacity in various courses is as follows:—

(Number)

Courses	Intake capacity.		
1	2	3	4
1. Civil engineering
2. Mechanical engineering
3. Electrical engineering
4. Mining engineering
		TOTAL	175

An integrated five year degree course has been started in this college. Those students who have passed Intermediate examination are eligible to be admitted to second year class of this course. This five year course came into force from July, 1958. The Degree course in Mining was also started in the year, 1957-58.

Originally, there were only two Polytechnics in Rajasthan—one at Ajmer and the other at Udaipur. In 1958-59 a new Polytechnic was established at Jodhpur. The intake capacity in the Polytechnics at Udaipur and Ajmer was increased. Three additional Polytechnics were also started at Kotar, Alwar and Bikaner. The admissions in the Polytechnic at Bikaner will, however, be made from the second

year of the Third Plan. The achievements in respect of intake capacity in various courses in these Polytechnics were as follows:—

No. S.	Institution	Year of Establishment	Achievement. (Intake capacity)					(Number)
			Civil	Mech.	Elec.	Mining	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Polytechnic, Udaipur ..	1957	60	30	30	40	160	
2.	Polytechnic, Ajmer ..	1958	60	30	30	—	120	
3.	Polytechnic, Jodhpur ..	1958	120	60	60	—	240	
4.	Polytechnic, Alwar ..	1960	30	45	45	—	120	
5.	Polytechnic, Kota ..	1960	30	45	45	—	120	
6.	Polytechnic, Bikaner ..	Actual admission will commence from July, 1962.						
	TOTAL ..		300	210	210	40	760	

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

For the Third Plan an outlay of Rs. 331.50 lakh has been provided. The Directorate of Technical Education and the Board of Technical Education will have to be suitably strengthened during the Third Plan. The M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur will be further expanded. 75 additional seats will be added to the intake capacity of this college. The break-up of this additional intake capacity will be as follows:—

Course	Additional intake Capacity		(Number)
	1	2	
(1) Mechanical engineering	30
(2) Electrical engineering	30
(3) Mining engineering	15
TOTAL ..		75	

Thus at the end of the Third Plan the intake capacity in this College will be as follows:—

Courses	Intake capacity 1965-66		
	1	2	
(1) Civil engineering	90
(2) Mechanical engineering	60
(3) Electrical engineering	60
(4) Mining engineering	40
TOTAL	..	250	

It is also intended to introduce post-graduate courses in the M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

40 seats will be added to the intake capacity of the Birla Engineering College, Pilani.

One Regional Engineering College will be established at Jaipur during the Third Plan with an annual intake capacity of 250 students.

During the Third Plan two additional Polytechnic institutions will be established—one at Jaipur and other at Bharatpur with an intake capacity of 180 and 120 students respectively. In the Polytechnic at Bikaner admissions will be made from the year 1962-63. The Polytechnics at Ajmer and Kota will be expanded and 60 additional seats will be provided at each of these two Polytechnics.

Thus, at the end of the Third Plan there will be 8 Polytechnics in this State. The intake capacity in the various Polytechnics during the Third Plan period and the outturn of Diploma holders in various courses will be as follows.—

A. Intake Capacity

S. No.	Institution	Courses					Total
		Civil.	Mech.	Elec.	Mining	Textile	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Polytechnic, Udaipur	..	60	30	30	40	160
2.	Polytechnic, Ajmer	..	60	60	60	—	180
3.	Polytechnic, Jodhpur	..	120	60	60	—	240
4.	Polytechnic, Alwar	..	30	45	45	—	120
5.	Polytechnic, Kota	..	60	60	60	—	180
6.	Polytechnic, Bikaner	..	30	45	45	—	120
7.	Polytechnic, Jaipur	..	60	60	60	30	210
8.	Polytechnic, Bharatpur	..	30	45	45	—	120
TOTAL		..	450	405	405	40	30
							1,330

B. Outturn

(Number)

S. No.	Course	Outturn during the Third Plan period		
1	2	3		
1.	Civil engineering	..	..	944
2.	Mechanical engineering	..	..	674
3.	Electrical engineering	..	..	601
4.	Mining engineering	..	..	105
TOTAL		..	..	2,324

The outturn of Degree holders during the Third Plan period from the existing two colleges will be as follows:—

Course	Outturn		
1	2	3	4
1. Civil engineering	528
2. Electrical engineering	321
3. Mechanical engineering	370
4. Mining engineering	107
5. Tele-communications	111
TOTAL		..	1,437

Provision has also been made for starting a School of Arts and Crafts. It has subsequently been decided that this scheme would be implemented through the Directorate of Industries.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

- (a) Hostels and staff quarters for Regional Engineering Colleges.
- (b) Post-graduate education and research in engineering and technology and specialised courses.

CHAPTER XXX

HEALTH

(A) Modern Medicine

A sum of Rs. 347·51 lakh was provided in the State's Second Five Year Plan to implement the Health programme. A sum of Rs. 337·91 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan period.

An outlay of Rs. 825·00 lakh has been provided in the State's Third Five Year Plan for this sector.

1. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

Under the scheme of upgrading of divisional and district hospitals, 381 beds have been increased during the Second Plan period.

Rajasthan had already exceeded in the year 1959 the all-India average for institutions and beds per million of population that were targetted to be achieved by the year 1960-61. This will be evident from the following table:—

Item	Particulars		
	India 1960-61	Rajasthan 1959	
1	2	3	
Hospitals/dispensaries* per million of population ..	29	34	
Beds* per million of population ..	360	406	

* Allopathic

As against the allocation of Rs. 51·71 lakh a sum of Rs. 116·52 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

During the Third Plan an outlay of Rs. 153·00 lakh has been provided for this group. The following objectives are being kept in view

for achievement by the end of the Third Plan:—

Item	Targets 1965-66
1	2
Hospitals/Dispensaries ^f per million of population	.. 70*
Beds ^f per million of population	.. 500

^f Allopathic.

* These include the sub-centres of the primary health centres.

It is envisaged that by the end of the Third Plan one medical institution, whether allopathic or ayurvedic, would be made available for a unit of 7,200 persons in the rural areas.

During the Third Plan 500 additional beds will be provided in the divisional, district and other hospitals.

300 beds will be added to the teaching hospitals at Jaipur and Bikaner (200 beds at Jaipur and 100 beds at Bikaner).

100 beds will be added to the Mental Hospital, Jaipur.

The existing Mobile Surgical Unit will be expanded by providing additional staff and equipment.

50 additional dispensaries will be started during the Third Plan.

2. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

There was a provision of Rs. 101.50 lakh for the primary health centres in the Second Plan. Against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 64.30 lakh has been incurred.

By the end of the Second Plan 149 primary health centres have been established in various blocks.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for this scheme. By the end of the Third Plan, all the Panchayat Samitis, which are 232 in number, will be covered by the primary health centres. In other words, 83 additional primary health centres will be set up during the Third Plan.

3. CONTROL OF DISEASES.

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the allocation of Rs. 86·53 lakh for this group, an expenditure of Rs. 99·67 lakh has been incurred by the end of the Second Plan.

The entire State has been covered with 17 national malaria eradication programme units. Surveillance programme has also been launched in all the units by providing 25 surveillance inspectors and 100 surveillance workers in each unit.

7 new T. B. clinics have been established at the following places:—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Alwar. | 4. Bharatpur. |
| 2. Banswara. | 5. Bikaner. |
| 3. Beawar. | 6. Jaipur. |
| 7. Udaipur. | |

For isolating advanced T. B. cases, additional 200 beds have been provided—20 beds at each of the following 10 district hospitals:—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Alwar. | 6. Ganganagar. |
| 2. Banswara. | 7. Jhalawar. |
| 3. Bharatpur. | 8. Partapgarh. |
| 4. Bhilwara. | 9. Sikar. |
| 5. Dungarpur. | 10. Tonk. |

A Provincial T. B. Sanatorium with 200 beds has been started at Bari (Udaipur).

A T. B. demonstration centre for imparting training to social workers and for demonstrating the latest techniques in the diagnosis and prevention of T. B. has been started at K. G. V. Sanatorium, Jaipur.

One B. C. G unit with 11 teams has been set up in the State.

The building and equipment have been purchased to establish a 100 bed Leprosy hospital with a subsidiary centre at Tilonia (Ajmer).

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A total provision of Rs. 307·00 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for this group. However, as a result of discussions with the Planning Commission it appears that in order to implement the phased programme for the eradication of malaria, a larger amount will have to be provided for this particular programme. The State Government is reviewing the various schemes under this sector with a view to find out the additional funds required for the national malaria eradication programme.

15 T. B. clinics will be started.

200 additional beds for advanced T. B. cases will be added to 10 district hospitals.

200 additional beds will be added to the provincial T. B. sanatorium, Bari (Udaipur).

The programme for the eradication of small-pox will be started in the State.

2 Venereal diseases clinics will be started—one each at Dungarpur and Banswara.

A Trachoma pilot project is working in the State. Its activities will be expanded in the Third Plan.

The B. C. G. programme will also be continued during the Third Plan.

Originally it was proposed to take up guinea-worm control programme in the State. In order to find additional funds for the national malaria eradication programme, it is possible that guinea-worm control programme may be dropped.

4. LABORATORY SERVICES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against a provision of Rs. 10.74 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 4.43 lakh has been incurred during the Second Plan.

11 public health laboratories have been established at the following places:—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Ajmer. | 6. Dungarpur. |
| 2. Alwar. | 7. Ganganagar. |
| 3. Banswara. | 8. Jhalawar. |
| 4. Bikaner. | 9. Kota. |
| 5. Bharatpur. | 10. Sikar. |

11. Udaipur.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 8.50 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for this scheme.

5 Public health laboratories will be established at district headquarters. The bacteriological laboratory at Jaipur will be expanded.

5. FAMILY PLANNING

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 1.07 lakh has been spent on this programme during the Second Plan. (Besides, a sum of Rs. 4.82 lakh has been spent on this scheme from the funds provided by the Central Government over and above the State Plan ceiling). 70 rural family planning clinics and 23 urban family planning clinics have been started in the State. Two mobile family planning units are also functioning. A regional training centre and a training centre for lady social workers have also been started.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been made for this programme in the Third Plan.

162 family planning rural clinics, 25 urban clinics and 3 mobile family planning units will be started during the Third Plan. The regional training centre and the training centre for the lady social workers will be continued and strengthened.

6. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 8.74 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan on this programme.

The K. G. V. Maternity Home, Ajmer, has been expanded by providing 45 additional beds. A new building has also been constructed for this Home.

A child guidance clinic has been started at Mental Hospital, Jaipur.

A separate Paediatrics ward has been provided at Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been made in the Third Plan.

It is proposed to start 30 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the Third Plan. These will be started at places having a population of not less than 5,000,

7. MEDICAL EDUCATION

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the provision of Rs. 20·29 lakh during the Second Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 17·36 lakh has been incurred on this programme.

To meet the acute shortage of doctors, the intake capacity in the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, has been increased from 80 to 120 and a new medical college has been started at Bikaner. The capacity of the college at Bikaner has also been increased to 100.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 151·00 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for this group. The requirements and the output of doctors during the Third Plan have been worked out as under—

Item	Requirements	Output
1	2	3
Doctors	1,354	545

To meet the acute shortage of doctors in Rajasthan one more medical college will be established during the Third Plan. The Government are also considering to hold an emergency recruitment of doctors. Efforts will be made to import doctors from other surplus States.

Provision has also been made for enlarging the scope of post-graduate studies in the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, in order to overcome the scarcity of specialised personnel in various specialities and also to man the medical colleges.

A nursing college will also be started in Rajasthan. This will fulfil the demand for teaching staff in the various training centres.

8. TRAINING PROGRAMME

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

An allocation of Rs. 24·10 lakh was made for this group during the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 15·14 lakh has been spent on this group.

To meet the shortage of ancillary staff 7 training centres were started—one each at Alwar, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota

and Jaipur for training auxiliary nurses and midwives. The annual intake capacity of each centre is 30 and the duration of the course is 2 years.

Under the scheme of integration of public health with basic course of nursing, two training centres have been started at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

For training the lady health visitors a centre with an annual intake capacity of 30 is functioning at Jodhpur. The duration of the course is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Six months training is being imparted to 'Dais' at all district headquarters as well as those primary health centres which have qualified for UNICEF aid.

For training the auxiliary health workers a centre is functioning at Jaipur with an annual intake capacity of 50. The duration of the course is 2 years.

For training the compounders 4 training centres are functioning, one each at Alwar, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Kota. The annual intake capacity of each centre is 50. The duration of the course is 3 years.

For training the sanitary inspectors, a centre is functioning at Jaipur with an intake capacity of 50. The duration of the course is 9 months.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for this programme.

The training of compounders will continue at the existing centres and one more training centre will be established during the Third Plan.

The training of auxiliary health workers will continue at Jaipur and the intake capacity at this centre will be increased from 50 to 100.

The training of auxiliary nurses and midwives will continue at the existing centres. One more centre will be established during the Third Plan.

The scheme of "Integration of Public Health with Basic Course of Nursing" will be continued at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

The training of staff nurses will continue at Ajmer, Jaipur and Jodhpur. The intake capacity at these Centres would be increased to 50 at Jaipur and Jodhpur and 25 at Ajmer.

The training of sanitary inspectors will be continued. The shortage of sanitary inspectors will be overcome by employing the candidates passing out from the Vidhya Bhawan Institute, Udaipur.

A centre at Jaipur for training technicians for public health laboratory will be started. The training in Radiology, which is imparted at Bikaner, will be continued and one more centre will be established at S. M. S. Hospital, Jaipur, during the Third Plan.

The requirements and outturn during the Third Plan for various categories of health personnel are expected to be as under:—

(Number)

Category	Requirements		Out-turn
	1	2	3
1. Doctors	1354	545	
2. Health Visitors	350	200	
3. Nurses & Sisters	422	499	
4. Compounders and technicians ..	1,540	849	
5. Midwives	939	888	
6. Sanitary Inspectors	354	215	
7. Auxiliary Health Workers	696	339	

The shortage of auxiliary health workers will be met by posting compounders in place of auxiliary health workers.

9. DENTAL EDUCATION & SERVICES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

15 dental clinics have been established at the following places:—

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Alwar. | 8. Jhalawar. |
| 2. Banswara. | 9. Kota. |
| 3. Beawar. | 10. Nagaur. |
| 4. Bharatpur. | 11. Pali. |
| 5. Bhilwara. | 12. Partapgarh. |
| 6. Dholpur. | 13. Ratangarh. |
| 7. Ganganagar. | 14. Sikar. |

15. Tonk.

As against the allocation of Rs. 9·40 lakh for this group, an expenditure of Rs. 4·21 lakh has been incurred during the Second Plan.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been made for this programme in the Third Plan.

It is proposed to open 5 additional dental clinics during the Third Plan.

10. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

A sum of Rs. 9 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for the programme of Health education. It is proposed to establish one Health Education Bureau at State Headquarters and 5 Health education units one each at the erstwhile divisional headquarters.

A sum of Rs. 4 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for the School Health Service. It is proposed to start 5 School Health Service units.

During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 5.62 lakh was spent on the programme of strengthening the Health activities. Additional staff was provided to implement the scheme. 9 posts of District Health Officers were sanctioned for 9 Districts.

During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been made for this programme. It is proposed to post District Health Officers in the remaining district headquarters for implementing the public health schemes.

It is also proposed to publish the Rajasthan Medical Journal (quarterly) with a view to keep our doctors in the districts well posted with the latest development in medical science. The Journal will also keep the medical personnel informed of the various health programmes, their targets and achievements and also invite suggestions and comments for improvement.

Besides, the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

- (a) Grants to voluntary organisations and local bodies for starting family planning clinics.
- (b) Stipends for Post-graduate medical education.

(B.) Ayurved

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

Against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 47.95 lakh for Ayurved, an expenditure of Rs. 35.48 lakh has been incurred. The target of opening 341 dispensaries during the Second Plan has been achieved in full.

Under the scheme of amalgamation of existing pharmacies of Rajasthan into a single standard unit, the pharmacy at Jaipur has been integrated with the Ajmer pharmacy under which two branches are functioning—one each at Jodhpur and Bharatpur. The pharmacy at Udaipur has not yet been integrated with the Ajmer pharmacy. The building for the standard pharmacy at Ajmer was purchased during the last year of the Second Plan.

There are two Government Ayurvedic Colleges—one at Jaipur and the other at Udaipur. The two colleges were strengthened and equipped properly during the Second Plan. The building for Ayurvedic College, Jaipur has been completed, while the construction of the building for the Ayurvedic College, Udaipur has also started.

Additional staff was provided in the two colleges during the Second Plan. It was envisaged that during the Second Plan period, 250 qualified vaidyas will be available from these colleges. As against this target, 262 qualified vaidyas had been made available.

Training was imparted to 460 compounders/nurses at the Training centre, Udaipur.

The administrative and the organisational set up of the Department was also strengthened during the Second Plan.

A Centrally sponsored scheme of research in Ayurvedic science was also introduced during the Second Plan. A Research Centre was started in 1957-58 at Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur. 30 beds for clinical research on two diseases viz., Infantile Paralysis and Guinea worm were provided under this scheme. During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.89 lakh was spent on this scheme.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 70 lakh is provided for Ayurved in the State's Third Plan.

360 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries will be opened in the Third Plan. Besides, 50-'C' grade dispensaries will be upgraded. The objective is

that by the end of the Third Plan, one medical institution, whether allopathic or ayurvedic, should be available for a unit of 7,200 persons in the rural areas.

It is envisaged that during the Third Plan, 352 additional qualified vaidyas will be available from the two Government Ayurvedic Colleges. The colleges will be further strengthened and properly equipped during the Third Plan. The building for the Ayurvedic College, Udaipur will also be completed.

It is proposed to construct 50 buildings for the Ayurvedic dispensaries during the Third Plan period. Additional staff will have to be provided for strengthening the administrative set up and for implementing various schemes.

It is proposed to impart training to 600 compounders/nurses and for this purpose one additional training centre will be opened at the Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur. The scheme of amalgamation of Government Ayurvedic pharmacies into a single standard unit could not be completed during the Second Plan. The building for the Pharmacy will be constructed and equipment bought for the same.

5 "Arogya Kendras" and 5 "Yogik Kendras" will be established during the Third Plan. The "Yogik Kendras" will include one Yogic Research Centre also.

It is proposed to avail of the Centrally sponsored scheme of conducting research in Ayurved.

(C.) Rural Water Supply

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 195 lakh was allotted for the rural water supply schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 186 lakh has been incurred on these schemes during the Second Plan.

During the year 1956-57, the works were executed through the Rajasthan Water Board. In the year 1957-58 and onwards, the works were executed through the Collectors and the Block Development Officers. The funds were mostly utilised in completing the works which had been started by the Rajasthan Water Board. From October, 1959 onwards, funds were allotted to the Panchayat Samitis for the rural water supply schemes.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The objectives in this sector are clear. We aim to provide at least one sanitary well in each village. It should be our effort to provide one such well for a unit of 400 persons in each village. This will

involve conversion of step wells into sanitary wells and construction of a sanitary well in villages where no well exists and where there is a possibility of finding sweet underground water. There are areas, particularly in the desert zone, where underground sweet water is not available in many villages and where, at present, water is being brought from a distance of a few miles. In such villages, "Tankas" and "Kunds" will have to be constructed to store rain water. It is appreciated that this will not solve the difficulty permanently because it is in these areas that rainfall is extremely scanty and erratic. At places of acute hardship, therefore, the possibility of bringing water through a pipe line from a neighbouring source of sufficient water supply will have to be explored. Simultaneously with the efforts in this direction, we should think of providing pipe water supply to villages having a population upto 5,000 persons and where water-table is more than 100 feet deep. It is, however, obvious that in a scheme of priorities a lower place will be assigned to pipe water supply scheme as compared to the scheme of providing water to those villages where at present a source of getting sweet water is not available.

In the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 200 lakh has been provided for rural water supply schemes. The break-up of this outlay will be as follows:—

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2
(a) Construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and converting step wells into sanitary wells, etc.	.. 100
(b) For completing 42 pipe water supply schemes carried over from Second Plan to the Third Plan	.. 30
(c) For taking up new pipe water supply schemes where conditions justify	.. .. 25
(d) Purchase of tools and plants	.. .. 5
(e) Recruitment of staff and training	.. .. 20
(f) Investigation of sweet water sources	.. .. 20
TOTAL	200

(D.) Urban Water Supply

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

In the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 148.96 lakh was allotted under the Rajasthan Plan and another sum of Rs. 150 lakh under National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan for the urban water supply schemes.

The Government of India had sanctioned 14 schemes under National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan in the First Plan period. All these 14 schemes were brought over to the Second Plan. By the end of 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 261.48 lakh has been spent on these 14 schemes. 11 of these schemes have been completed in all respects, and a sum of Rs. 26.58 lakh would be required during the Third Plan to complete the remaining schemes.

In the First Plan, 8 schemes were sanctioned by the State Government under the Rajasthan Plan. These were carried over to the Second Plan and in order to meet additional demands from various Municipal Boards, 42 new schemes were also sanctioned by the State Government. Against all these 50 schemes, a sum of Rs. 166.00 lakh has been spent up to the end of the Second Plan period. Thus, the total amount spent on Urban Water Supply Schemes during the Second Plan was as under:—

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2
(a) On 14 schemes sanctioned under National Water Supply and Sanitation Plan .. ..	.. 261.48
(b) On schemes sanctioned under the Rajasthan Plan ..	.. 166.00
TOTAL ..	427.48

During the Second Plan, the following schemes have been completed:—

1. Alwar.
2. Balotra.
3. Banswara.
4. Bhadra.
5. Bharatpur.
6. Bhilwara.
7. Bundi.
8. Deoli.
9. Dungarpur.
10. Ganganagar.
11. Hanumangarh.
12. Jaisalmer.
13. Jhalawar.
14. Jhalrapatan.
15. Karanpur.
16. Kishangarh.
17. Kota.
18. Mount Abu.
19. Nathdwara.
20. Pali (Skeleton).
21. Pratapgarh.
22. Raisinghnagar.
23. Sangaria Mandi.
24. Tonk.
25. Udaipur.
26. Extension of water supply to the Thermal station, Jodhpur.
27. Extension of water supply to Nylon factory, Kota.
28. Drainage at Beawar.
29. Drainage at Pushkar.

The following schemes are in a very advanced stage of progress and are expected to be completed within the first two years of the Third Plan:—

1. Abu Road.
2. Barmer.
3. Bhinmal.
4. Bikaner.
5. Chhotisadri.
6. Churu.
7. Jaipur.
8. Jalore.
9. Jhunjhunu.
10. Jodhpur.
11. Mandawa.
12. Nagaur.
13. Nimbahera.
14. Nohar.
15. Pali.
16. Pushkar.
17. Rajgarh (Alwar).
18. Rajgarh (Churu).
19. Sambhar.
20. Sardarshahar.
21. Sawaimadhopur.
22. Sikar.
23. Sirohi.
24. Taranagar.
25. Drainage at Ajmer.

When all these 25 schemes are completed, a population of 11,65,338 will be covered.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The objective is to cover all towns with a population of 10,000 or more under the urban water supply scheme. It is also proposed to cover the new Mandis which will be coming up in the Rajasthan Canal area.

The first priority will, however, be given to complete the schemes which have been carried over from the Second Plan.

For urban water supply schemes and for the drainage schemes, a provision of Rs. 500 lakh has been made in the Third Plan. The break-up of this outlay is as follows:—

Scheme 1	Amount (Rs. in lakh) 2
(a) For completing works carried over from Second Plan ..	190·00
(b) For taking up new schemes ..	75·00
(c) For recruitment and training of new staff ..	6·00
(d) For purchase of tools & plants ..	4·00
(e) Ajmer water supply scheme ..	150·00
(f) For taking up new drainage schemes ..	75·00
TOTAL ..	500·00

The Government will execute the various water supply schemes and on completion, also run them on behalf of the Municipal Boards for a certain period. Workshop facilities will have to be organised at divisional headquarters. Mobile workshops will also be started for the maintenance of water supply schemes in the rural areas. Under the Directorate of Technical Education, training would be imparted to fitters, mechanics, pump operators, etc.

WATER SUPPLY

WATER SUPPLY

CHAPTER XXXI

HOUSING

I. SLUM CLEARANCE

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

In the Second Plan, the outlay for this scheme was provided by the Government of India over and above the State Plan ceiling. The scheme which was sponsored by the Government of India envisaged provision of Central assistance—50 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy—for each approved project, for providing residential accommodation to the slum dwellers specially scavengers and persons in an income group of less than Rs. 175/- per month. During the Second Plan only 120 tenements were constructed at Udaipur and a sum of Rs. 2.73 lakh was spent on this construction. Work is in progress on 80 tenements at Rajmal-ka-Talab, Jaipur.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

In the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been provided for this scheme. This represents only the State's share of the total cost i.e. 25% of the total cost of approved projects. In other words, the total expenditure envisaged during the Third Plan on slum clearance schemes is Rs. 40 lakh. It is proposed to construct 1,200 tenements during this period.

2. RURAL HOUSING

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

Under this scheme loans are provided to the villagers for construction of new houses as well as for making substantial improvement in the existing houses. Various considerations are kept in view while selecting villages for this programme. Preference is given to the villages situated in flood affected areas or where there is considerable congestion. Villages which have substantial population of Backward Classes are also given prior consideration. While selecting villages, it is also considered as to whether social and economic conditions in the selected villages are such as would enable the people to renovate the whole village within a period of 10 to 15 years.

A sum of Rs. 41.71 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan period. As against the target of adopting 200 villages during the Second Plan, we have adopted 250 villages.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A provision of Rs. 125 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for rural housing scheme. 400 additional villages will be adopted during the Third Plan, bringing the total number of villages adopted to 650. There is a Rural Housing Cell attached to the office of the Development Commissioner which is engaged in the task of preparing Master Plans for the villages and providing other technical guidance.

This Cell is also conducting research in cheaper and better methods of construction in rural areas. There is a Research-cum-Training Centre for Rajasthan at the School of Town and Country Planning in Delhi. The overseers working in the blocks are sent to this Centre for training in rural housing. During the Third Plan, it is proposed to train 150 overseers at this Centre.

Efforts are made to co-ordinate this scheme with the scheme operated by the Social Welfare Department under which funds are provided for housing to the families belonging to Sehduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the provision of Rs. 170 lakh in the Second Plan, loans to the extent of Rs. 171 lakh have been advanced during the Second Plan. 4,081 houses have been constructed during the Second Plan period. The scheme is operating at all district headquarters and a few other important towns. The scheme has been very successful in this State and the only restricting factor is the limitation of funds.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 215 lakh has been provided in the Third Plan for this scheme. It is proposed to construct 3,480 houses during this period.

4. SUBSIDIZED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 93.50 lakh was provided in the Second Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 49.56 lakh has been incurred by the end of the Second Plan.

By the end of the Second Plan 912 single room tenements and 210 double room tenements have been completed. The construction of

1464 tenements is in progress and will be continued in the Third Plan. The details of these incomplete tenements on which the work is, in progress are given below:—

(Number)

Place	1	Tenements		
		Single room	Double room	Total
	2	3	4	
1. Jaipur	..	256	10	266
2. Pali	..	192	120	312
3. Sriganganagar	..	200	50	250
4. Beawar	..	200	50	250
5. Zawar mines	..	100	—	100
6. Sawaimadhopur	..	150	50	200
7. Housing Co-operative Society, Beawar	..	—	86	86
TOTAL	..	1,098	366	1,464

In addition to these 1464 tenements the construction of 40 single room and 10 double room tenements at Kota and 40 double room tenements to be constructed by the Housing Co-operative Society at Udaipur was also sanctioned during the Second Plan. These tenements would be constructed in the Third Plan.

Most of the tenements have been allotted to the eligible industrial workers except at Bhilwara where about 200 tenements are vacant.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 70 lakh has been provided for this scheme during the Third Plan. Besides the spell-over works on 1464 tenements, the construction of 90 tenements sanctioned during the Second Plan and 1300 new tenements to be sanctioned during the Third Plan will be undertaken. The new tenements will be constructed at the following places:—

Place	1	Tenements	
		(Number)	2
1. Sawaimadhopur	150
2. Phalodi quarries	250
3. Kota	150
4. Udaipur	200
5. Zawar mines	100
6. Jaipur	200
7. Industrial estates at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Bharatpur	250
TOTAL	..	1,300	

Thus, during the Third Plan 2,854 tenements are proposed to be constructed. The break-up of this programme along with the progress made during the Second Plan are mentioned in the following statement—

Place/Item.	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical (Number)		
	Second Plan		Third Plan outlay	Second Plan		Third Plan
	Outlay	Expen- diture		Achievements tenement S. R. D. R.	targets- tene- ments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jaipur		15.49	10.45	224	110	466
2. Pali		6.97	9.50	288	—	312
3. Bhilwara		11.85	—	400	100	—
4. Beawar		2.08	1.75	—	—	250
5. Sriganganagar		7.33	2.55	—	—	250
6. Sawaimadhopur		—	10.17	—	—	350
7. Phalodi	93.50	—	8.25	—	—	250
8. Kota		—	4.95	—	—	200
9. Udaipur		—	6.60	—	—	200
10. Zawar mines		2.95	4.00	—	—	200
11. Industrial estates		—	10.23	—	—	250
12. Loans and subsi- dies to coopera- tive societies		2.89	1.55	—	—	126
TOTAL	93.50	49.56	70.00	912	210	2,854

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are:—

- (a) Land acquisition and development.
- (b) Preparation of master plans.
- (c) Experimental housing, research and statistics.

CHAPTER XXXII

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A provision of Rs. 228.50 lakh was made during the Second Plan for schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 167.06 lakh has been spent on these schemes by the end of the Second Plan.

1. SCHEDULED TRIBES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS.

The main achievements are indicated below:--

1. Opening of 6 basic schools, 20 social education centres and 10 rented hostels.
2. Construction of 7 hostel buildings.
3. Award of scholarships to 62592 students.
4. Payment of grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 18.82 lakh to different voluntary agencies.
5. Grant-in-aid for construction of 4584 irrigation wells.
6. Starting of 6 training-cum-production centres.
7. Rehabilitation of 964 families.
8. Grant-in-aid to 32 co-operative societies.
9. Grant-in-aid for purchase of 599 pair of bullocks.
10. Construction of 231 irrigation tanks and dams by the Special Irrigation Division created for these areas.
11. Construction of 3 dispensary buildings.
12. Grant-in-aid for construction of 486 houses.
13. Conversion of 500 step wells into draw wells.

A total sum of Rs. 99.77 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan on schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes,

2. SCHEDULED CASTES

The main achievements are indicated below:-

1. Award of scholarships to 52,977 students.
2. Equipping of 15 old "Sanskars Kendras" and opening of 12 new "Kendras", 15 social education centres, 3 nursery schools and 8 rented hostels.
3. Opening of 11 training-cum-production centres.
4. Grant-in-aid for construction of 328 drinking water wells and 360 houses.
5. Starting of 5 "Prachar Mandlis" for removal of untouchability.

A total sum of Rs. 48.52 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan on the schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

3. DENOTIFIED TRIBES

The main achievements are indicated below:-

1. Award of scholarships to 1602 students.
2. Opening of 7 social education centres, 2 hostels, 6 nursery schools and 3 community centres.
3. Payment of grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakh to different voluntary agencies.
4. Rehabilitation of 111 families.
5. Opening of 6 training-cum-production centres.
6. Grant -in-aid for purchase of 43 pair of bullocks.

A total sum of Rs. 10.33 lakh has been spent during the Second Five Year Plan for the schemes relating to the welfare of Denotified Tribes.

4. OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES INCLUDING GADIA LOHARS (NOMADIC TRIBES)

The main achievements are indicated below:-

1. Award of scholarships to 1,576 students.
2. Opening of 5 nursery schools.
3. Rehabilitation of 678 families of Gadia Lohars.
4. Grant-in-aid for purchase of 120 pair of bullocks and for construction of 171 houses....

A total sum of Rs. 8.44 lakh has been spent during the Second Five Year Plan for the schemes relating to the welfare of Other Backward Classes.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

1. SCHEDULED TRIBES.

An outlay of Rs. 208.00 lakh has been fixed for welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan. The main targets are indicated below:-

1. Award of scholarships to 50,000 students.
2. Establishment of 20 rented hostels.
3. Construction of 30 hostel buildings.
4. Starting of 10 Ashram schools.
5. Construction of 160 tanks and dams.
6. Grant-in-aid for construction of 1100 irrigation wells.
7. Settling of 1445 families.
8. Subsidy to 2600 families for purchase of agricultural implements, bullocks, ploughs etc.
9. Aid to 600 individuals and co-operatives for development of cottage industries.
10. Subsidy for construction of 500 drinking water wells and conversion of step wells into draw wells.
11. Construction of 70 miles of roads.

2. SCHEDULED CASTES

An outlay of Rs. 92.00 lakh has been fixed for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during the Third Five Year Plan. The main targets are indicated below:-

1. Award of scholarships to 50,000 students.
2. Establishment of 15 rented hostels.
3. Construction of 6 hostel buildings.
4. Settling of 1445 families.
5. Subsidy to 2000 families for purchase of agricultural implements, bullocks, ploughs etc.
6. Aid to 1000 individuals and co-operatives for development of cottage industries.
7. Subsidy for construction of 250 drinking water wells.

3. NOMADIC TRIBES (GADIA LOHARS)

An outlay of Rs. 25.03 lakh has been fixed for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes during the Third Five Year Plan. The main targets are as follows:-

1. Award of scholarships to 2000 students.
2. Opening of 8 peripatetic schools.
3. Opening of 1 blacksmithy-cum-workshop centre.
4. Rehabilitation of 719 families.
5. Subsidy for construction of 666 houses.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs. 325 lakh has been provided for the welfare of Backward Classes during the Third Plan.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there are some Centrally sponsored schemes and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of these programmes and provisions. The outlays on these schemes will be fully financed by the Government of India and are not included in the State Plan ceiling. These schemes are :-

- (A) Scheduled Tribes:
 - (a) Tribal development blocks.
 - (b) Co-operation.
 - (c) Tribal research and training.
 - (d) Post-matric scholarships.
 - (e) Hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls.
 - (B) Scheduled Castes :
 - (a) Improvement in working conditions of sweepers.
 - (b) House sites and housing for sweepers and scavengers.
 - (c) Hostels for Scheduled Caste girls.
 - (d) Post-matric scholarships.
 - (C) Denotified Tribes.
-

CHAPTER XXXIII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 12.93 lakh has been spent against the provision of Rs. 42.53 lakh on schemes relating to Social Welfare.

1 rescue home, 15 district shelters and 2 after-care homes have been opened during the Second Plan under the programme for "Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Services". Under the programme for "Social Defence", 1 certified school, 1 remand home, 2 beggars homes and 4 boys hostels have been opened and welfare services started in 12 prisons and probation services in 15 districts.

The State Social Welfare Board has started 37 welfare extension projects (17 of original pattern and 20 of C.D. type) for the welfare of women and children.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh has been provided for this head of development in the Third Plan. The main targets are indicated below:-

Scheme	Target
1	2
1. Child welfare	2 foundling homes-cum-orphanages
2. Social & moral hygiene and after-care services	(a) 1 rescue home (b) 1 after-care-home.
3. Social defence	(a) 2 remand homes. (b) 1 beggars home.. (c) 1 workshop for beggars.

(contd.)

Scheme	Target
1	2
4. Welfare of the aged and infirm.	1 home.
5. Welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped.	(a) 2 schools for blind boys & girls. (b) 1 training centre for blind adults. (c) 1 school for deaf and dumb children. (d) 1 training centre for deaf and dumb adults. (e) 1 training centre for the orthopaedically handicapped.

Besides the schemes included in the State Plan, there is one Centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Pilot Projects in Child Welfare" and the State Government will endeavour to make full use of the programme and provision. The outlay on this scheme will be fully financed by the Government of India and is not included in the State Plan ceiling.

CHAPTER XXXIV
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE
PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

As against the provision of Rs. 61.70 lakh, an expenditure of Rs. 13 lakh has been incurred during the Second Plan period. The main achievements during the Second Plan are indicated below:—

(1) Under the scheme of Labour Welfare and Administration, 13 welfare centres were opened, 16 centres were upgraded and buildings for labour welfare centres were constructed.

(2) A separate Directorate of Employment for the control and supervision of employment exchanges and for implementing other manpower and employment schemes was set up in Rajasthan during the Second Plan. At the beginning of the Second Plan, there were only 7 employment exchanges in Rajasthan. During the Second Plan 11 additional employment exchanges were opened. The scheme of collection of Employment Market Information from the public and the private sectors was started during the Second Plan. At the end of the Second Plan, the entire public sector had been covered. Intensive studies in the private sector were taken up in the districts of Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bharatpur and Alwar. At the Employment Exchanges of Ajmer and Jaipur, special sections for providing vocational guidance to employment seekers were started during the Second Plan. A separate unit for Occupational Analysis and Research was started at the Directorate of Employment. The Directorate brought out revised editions of the 'Hand Book on Training Facilities' in Rajasthan.

(3) The Employees' State Insurance scheme was initiated in Rajasthan with effect from 2nd December, 1956. During the Second Plan, 14 dispensaries have been established. One T. B. ward has been started at Jaipur. The scheme was extended to the families of insured persons also at all the centres. Sanction was issued for constructing a T. B. ward at Bari sanatorium. The work was also started on this project.

(4) Under the craftsmen training scheme, 4 new industrial training institutes were started during the Second Plan. The already existing institutes at Ajmer and Jaipur were strengthened. The scheme of evening classes and the apprenticeship scheme were also introduced.

During the Second Plan, 976 additional seats were provided in various institutes, 50 seats were provided in the evening classes and 50 seats were provided under the apprenticeship training scheme.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 100 lakh has been provided for Labour and Labour Welfare schemes. This includes an amount of Rs. 78 lakh for the craftsmen training schemes. The main activities, proposed to be implemented during the Third Plan, are indicated below:—

(1) Under the programme for Labour Welfare and Administration, buildings for 3 labour welfare centres will be constructed during the Third Plan. 6 existing labour welfare centres will be expanded. The emphasis will be not only on augmenting the welfare facilities but also on improving the standard of services provided. 5 recreation centres will be opened. One mobile cinema van is proposed to be purchased. 'Bharat Darshan Yatras' would also be organised. The administrative organisation for implementing the Labour Laws will also be strengthened. A Labour Investigation and Research unit will be set up at the headquarters.

(2) Under the scheme of Manpower and Employment, 8 new employment exchanges are proposed to be opened. One University Employment Bureau will also be set up. In each district, an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau will be attached to the employment exchanges. Employment market information will be collected from the private sector in 17 additional districts. 5 Vocational Guidance Units will be established. The activities of the Occupational Analysis and Research Unit will be continued.

(3) Under the Employees' State Insurance scheme, 3 new centres will also be covered in the Third Plan. 3 annexes will be attached to the State hospitals at Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali. The scheme will be extended to the families of insured persons at all the centres. The existing wards in the hospitals at Bari, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali will be maintained.

(4) Under the Craftsmen training scheme, 11 new industrial training institutes will be started in the Third Plan with a total intake capacity of 2,200. Besides, 336 seats will be added to the existing institutes. At the end of the Third Plan, the total seats in all the institutes will be 3,800. 100 seats will be provided for the evening classes and 200 seats under the apprenticeship scheme.

CHAPTER XXXV

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

A sum of Rs. 5 lakh has been provided in the Plan for the schemes of Public Co-operation.

MISCELLANEOUS



CHAPTER XXXVI

STATISTICS

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 10 lakh was provided for statistical schemes. In addition to this amount, Rs. 10 lakh were provided for conducting the economic and industrial survey of Rajasthan. As against the provision of Rs. 10 lakh for statistical schemes, a sum of Rs. 10·18 lakh has been spent by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. An amount of Rs. 8·30 lakh has been spent in conducting the economic and industrial survey of Rajasthan.

The two main schemes during the Second Plan were:—

- (a) Re-organisation and strengthening of Statistical Department, and
- (b) Setting up of District Statistical Agency.

The coverage, promptness and reliability of official statistics have increased as a result of strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Directorate also advised other departments in the matter of maintenance of Statistics. Plan statistics were collected and published monthly, quarterly and annually on a regular basis. Certain economic indicators such as Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, Index of Agricultural Production, Index Numbers of Cost of Construction of Houses and the Cost of Living Index Number were also prepared. The National Income estimates for the State were prepared for the years 1954-55 to 1959-60. Sample surveys were also conducted. During the last year of the Second Plan, the Directorate was participating in the National Sample Survey programme on a half-matching basis. The data collected and processed by the Directorate was published in the following publications released during the Second Plan Period:—

Publication	Year and number of issue
1	2
A—Printed:	
1. Basic Statistics.	1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960.
2. Statistical Abstract.	1958, 1959 and 1960.

(Contd.)

Publication	Year and number of issue
1	2
3. Statistical Atlas.	1950.
4. Annual Plan Progress Report.	1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.
5. Quarterly Plan Progress Report.	Each quarter.
6. First Five Year Plan Appraisal for:—	
(i) Agriculture and Community Development.	1956
(ii) Irrigation.	1956
(iii) Power.	1956
(iv) Roads and Transport.	1956
(v) Social Services.	1956
7. Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics.	First Quarter, 1956 to Last Quarter, 1960.
8. Budget Study.	1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62
9. Educational Survey Report of Rajasthan.	1960.
10. Economic Classification of Rajasthan's Budget.	1959-60 and 1960-61.
11. Annual Administration Report of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.	All Plan years.
B—Mimography:	
1. Comparative Study of States' Finances.	1958-59 and 1959-60.
2. District Statistical Outline for—	
Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Churu, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Kota and Sawaimadhopur.	In the year 1959.
Banswara, Barmer, Bhilkaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and UJaipur.	In the year 1960.
3. Plan Progress Report, Ajmer Distt.	1958.

5 complete District Statistical Units have been established during the Second Plan. In 17 other districts, one Statistical Inspector has been provided in each of the districts.

The Directorate of Economic and Industrial Surveys has undertaken an intensive survey of one district and is also preparing general economic reports of the 5 divisions. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has also carried out a Techno-economic Survey of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Directorate of Economic and Industrial Surveys. This Directorate is also preparing reports on the possibilities of starting certain large-scale industries in Rajasthan.

During the Second Plan, the departmental staff, particularly the Statisticians, Statistical Assistants, Statistical Inspectors, Computors and Progress Assistants were imparted training.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be further strengthened. More emphasis will be placed on the collection of statistics other than official statistics. This will be done through type-studies, sample surveys and research activities. The Statistical Agencies will be started in all the Districts. The work of co-ordination in respect of the statistics emanating from the District Statistical Agencies and the various Heads of the Departments will be put on a more sound footing. Uniformity in concepts, definitions, proformae and methodology of collection of statistics will be ensured. The plan unit of the Directorate will be strengthened to enable it to undertake studies for the assessment of the impact of the plan in various sectors. Research will also be conducted in respect of the calculation of the labour force, State Income, investment-output ratio, etc. A perspective plan unit will also be established. We will participate on full matching basis in the National Sample Survey. The bench mark surveys of Chambal and Rajasthan Canal commanded areas will also be carried out. Family budget enquiries will be undertaken.

It will be necessary to establish a Mechanical Tabulation Unit and a Printing Unit within the Directorate.

Regular training programme for the staff will be undertaken.

Provision has been made in the Third Plan for the following schemes:—

1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for equipping it for better over all co-ordination and conducting research on State Income, financial statistics and demography.
2. Sample surveys in collaboration with N.S.S. and other ad hoc surveys.

3. Setting up of District Statistical Agencies.
4. Training of statistical personnel.
5. Mechanical Tabulation Unit and Printing Unit.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been earmarked for covering the spill-over expenditure on the activities of the Directorate of Economic and Industrial Surveys. A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been allotted to other statistical schemes mentioned above. Thus, the total provision in the Third Plan is Rs. 30 lakh.

The provision for improvement of agricultural statistics has been separately made under the programme of the Agriculture department.

CHAPTER XXXVII

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

As against a financial provision of Rs 40.99 lakh for the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 31.26 lakh has been spent during this period.

By the end of the Second Plan, 20 District Public Relation Offices have been established. 22 mobile publicity vans (including one van for small savings publicity), 20 projectors and 20 generators have been purchased during the Second Plan for field publicity. A well equipped information centre has been established at Jaipur and preliminaries for the establishment of a similar Information Centre at Ajmer have been completed by the end of the Second Plan.

1,650 community listening sets were purchased and distributed, at subsidised rates, to the villages in the State having a population of 1,000 or more to enable the villagers to listen to radio broadcasts on important developmental activities and matters of common interest to the villagers.

A provision of Rs. 65 lakh has been made in the Third Plan for 'Publicity' sector. The programme of activities under this sector during the Third Plan will be as follows:—

- (1) A sum of Rs. 8 lakh has been provided for urban publicity. 6 urban publicity units (including urban information centres) will be established during the Third Plan at Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bikaner.
- (2) A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been proposed for departmental publicity. In the Directorate of Public Relations, 6 departmental publicity units will be set up. Each unit will be responsible for the publicity relating to one or more than one development departments.
- (3) A provision of Rs. 8.48 lakh has been kept for preparing documentary films. It is proposed to establish a documentary film production unit in the State.
- (4) A provision of Rs. 11.60 lakh has been kept for various exhibitions. 3 mobile exhibition units will be set up exclusively for rural areas. A field unit for organising State level

exhibitions will be set up. It is also proposed to set up a permanent exhibition at Jaipur. In order to prepare exhibits cheaply, a production unit will also be established in the Department. The organisation and co-ordination of various exhibitions will require an administrative unit at the State headquarters.

- (5) A provision of Rs. 12 lakh has been made for opening information centres. During the Third Plan, 21 district information centres will be started and the existing information centre at Jaipur will be expanded. An administrative unit at the headquarter will be necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the district information centres.
- (6) A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakh has been provided for pictorial publicity. So far the Department concentrated on black and white photographic publicity. During the Third plan, coloured photography will be undertaken.
- (7) A sum of Rs. 6 lakh has been kept for bringing out various publications. It is proposed to start a weekly paper which would contain important information regarding administrative and developmental activities.
- (8) A sum of Rs. 3.42 lakh has been kept for field publicity. It will be necessary to organise a workshop under an Assistant Engineer for the proper maintenance of the audio-visual equipment.
- (9) A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakh has been kept for news publicity. It is proposed to connect the State capital and the erstwhile divisional headquarters with Hindi teleprinter circuit for the transmission of news.
- (10) For organising a research and reference wing, a songs and drama division and strengthening the supervisory and administrative machinery, provisions of Rs. 1.28 lakh, Rs. 1.55 lakh and Rs. 2.47 lakh respectively have been kept.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

TOURISM

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

During the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 10.84 lakh was allotted for development of Tourism. An expenditure of Rs. 9.64 lakh has been incurred during the Second Plan. The important activities undertaken during the Second Plan were—the improvement of the sites of tourists' interest, starting the construction work for the rest-houses at Ajmer and pushkar, a 'sarai' at Ajmer and a low income group rest house at Mt. Abu, purchase of Bhopal Bhavan at Chittorgarh and construction of tourist bungalows at Jaipur and Udaipur.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

The programme will fall in three categories:—

Part I will contain schemes relating to the promotion of foreign tourist traffic. These schemes will be financed entirely by the Central Government. The outlay of Rs. 5.5 lakh on these schemes is, therefore, not being included in the State Plan ceiling.

Part II will contain schemes which will be partly financed by the Central Government and partly by the State's resources. The share of the Central Government on these schemes will be Rs. 4 lakh.

Part III will contain those schemes which are primarily intended to benefit the home tourists and will be financed entirely by the State Government.

The State Plan will include the following outlays only:—

Scheme		Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	
(i) Part II schemes	..	4.00*
(ii) Part III schemes	..	16.00
	TOTAL ..	20.00

* State's share only

The outlay of Rs. 5.5 lakh on Part I schemes and the Central Government's share of Rs. 4 lakh on Part II schemes will be over and above the State Plan ceiling of Rs. 20 lakh for Tourism.

Some of the important schemes to be taken up in the Third Plan are mentioned below:—

- (1) Improvement of the sites of tourists' interest.
 - (2) Completion of the construction of rest-house at Ajmer.
 - (3) Improvement of Nahargarh Fort.
 - (4) Completion of the construction of rest-house at Pushkar.
 - (5) Construction of a 'sarai' at Ajmer.
 - (6) Improvement of Siliserh rest-house.
 - (7) Provision of huts and baths at Ramgarh (Jaipur).
 - (8) Construction of huts with kitchens at Galta (Jaipur).
 - (9) Permanent exhibition and publicity material at Jaipur.
 - (10) Construction of 'sarais' at Pushkar and Ramdeora.
 - (11) Construction of tourist-shalas at Nathdwara and Rikhabdeoji.
 - (12) Improvement of various sites at Mt. Abu.
 - (13) Completion of the low income group rest-house at Mt. Abu.
 - (14) Construction of a rest-house at Deeg.
 - (15) Construction of a low income group rest-house at Bharatpur.
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CHAPTER XXXIX

OTHERS

MANDIS

PROGRESS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

A sum of Rs. 50 lakh was originally provided in the Second Plan for development of Mandis in the Bhakra area. Subsequently out of this provision, a sum of Rs. 10 lakh was diverted for development of Mandis in the Chambal area. A sum of Rs. 42.55 lakh has been spent during the Second Plan. Against the target of establishing one 'A' class, seven 'B' class and thirteen 'C' class mandis in the Bhakra project area, development work was undertaken in one 'A' class Mandi at Hanumangarh Junction and six 'B' class Mandis at Sangaria, Sadulshahar, Pilibangan, Nohar, Bhadra and Suratgarh. In the Chambal area, development work has been undertaken in the Mandis at Kota, Baran, Bundi, Bundi-Road and Anta.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD PLAN

A sum of Rs. 40 lakh has been provided for the Third Plan. The break-up is mentioned below:—

<i>Scheme</i>		<i>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	2	
1. Development of Mandis in Bhakra area	..	18'00
2. Development of Mandis in Chambal area	..	17'00
3. Development of Mandis in Rajasthan Canal area.	..	5'00
	TOTAL	40'00

Besides completing the incomplete works in the Bhakra and Chambal project areas, development of Mandis will be undertaken in the Rajasthan Canal area at Rawatsar, Anupgarh and Vijaynagar. The provision mentioned above will be supplemented by the amount which may be available from the Government of India under the Land Acquisition and Development scheme.



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

KOMISIJA JAVNE POMOĆI

APPENDIX

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Production					
1. Supply Schemes.	1. Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds:	51.75			
	(a) Setting up of seed farms and stores.	31.50	Farm of 100 acres each. Number		15
	(b) Completion of 1600 acres farm at Ummedganj.	4.80	Completion of farm.	„	1
	(c) Completion of existing seed multiplication farms.	2.50	Completion of farms of 100 acres each.	„	3
	(d) Construction of seed stores.	10.35	Seed stores	„	82
	(e) Appointment of seed multiplication officer.	0.60	—	—	—
	(f) Subsidy on distribution of improved seeds.	2.00	Additional area to be covered under: 1. Food crops 2. Oil seeds 3. Cotton 4. Sugarcane	Lakh acres	128.60 2.50 3.00 0.45
	2. Fertilisers and manures:	53.30			
	(a) Subsidy on super-phosphates.	20.00	Additional quantity of superphosphates to be distributed.	Tons	32,200
	(b) Night soil conservation and utilisation:—				
	(i) Preparation and distribution of town compost.	8.00	Additional quantity of urban compost to be produced and distributed.	„	5,24,000
	(ii) Night soil composting in bigger panchayats.	17.00	Additional quantity of rural compost to be produced and distributed.	„	15,82,000
	(iii) Rural compost and cattle dung manure	8.30	—	—	—

(Contd.)

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3. Plant Protection:	43.25			
	(a) Control of pests and disease outbreaks in emergencies.	10.00			
	(b) Subsidy on manually operated plant protection machines for sale to farmers.	1.00			
	(c) Strengthening of plant protection personnel.	30.00	Additional area to be covered.	Lakh acres	33.40
	(d) Supply of plant protection machine for demonstration purposes.	0.50			
	(e) Demonstration vans for plant protection.	1.50			
	(f) Control of weeds	0.25			
	4. Improved agricultural practices.	10.00	1. Additional area to be covered.	Lakh acres	14.41
			2. Village laboratories for demonstrations.	Number	400
	5. Improved agricultural implements:	25.00			
	(a) Loans to small fabricators for modernising their equipment.	5.00			
	(b) Loans to cultivators for purchase of implements.	10.00			
	(c) Staff and accessories in the State for the scheme of production, popularisation and sale of improved agricultural implements.	10.00	Implements to be distributed.	,,	5,00,000
TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..		183.30			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (Contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Special production pro-gramme.	Intensive agricultural district programme. (Package programme)	110.00	1. Wells 2. Wells to be deepened 3. Village tanks 4. Pumping sets 5. Persian wheels 6. Tube-wells 7. Pucca channels 8. Land to be deve-loped. 9. Nitrogenous ferti-lisers to be distri-buted. 10. Phosphatic fertilisers to be distributed. 11. Compost to be distributed. 12. Area to be covered under green man-uring. 13. Improved seed to be distributed. 14. Implements to be distributed. 15. Area to be covered under improved agricultural practices.	Number ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Lakh feet Lakh acres Tons ,, ,, Acres Maunds Number Acres 5,00,000 1,00,000 5,00,000	1000 2000 40 200 500 65 21.00 1.00 7,000 3,000 2,00,000 10,000 5,00,000 1,00,000 5,00,000
		TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	110.00			
3.	Develop-ment of commer-cial crops including horticul-ture.	1. Development of commercial crops: (a) Oil seeds develop-ment. (b) Cotton develop-ment.	18.00 2.00 8.00	1. Additional area to be covered. 2. Additional produc-tion. 1. Additional area to be covered. 2. Additional produc-tion.	Lakh acres Lakh tons Lakh acres Lakh bales	5.70 1.10 3.00 1.52

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	(c) Sugarcane development.	8.00	1. Additional area to be covered.	Lakh acres	0.40	
			2. Additional production (cane).	Lakh tons	9.00	
	2. Horticulture including potato and vegetables:	28.65				
	(a) Development of fruit production.	30.00	1. Additional area to be covered under new orchards.	Lakh acres	0.25	
			2. Rejuvenation of existing orchards.	"	0.05	
	(b) Training of gardeners.	0.90	Trainees.	Number	150	
	(c) Establishment of progeny orchards-cum-nurseries.	5.50	1. Progeny orchard.	"	1	
			2. Nurseries.	"	7	
	(d) Seed certification centre for vegetables.	1.00	Centre.	"	1	
	(e) Development of vegetable production.	0.50	Area to be covered.	Lakh acres	0.35	
	(f) Brood lac farms.	0.75	—	—	—	
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..	56.65				
4. Agricultural research and education.	1. Agricultural research:	70.00				
	(a) Strengthening of agricultural research.	66.00	1. Regional research stations.	Number	5	
			2. Sub-station.	"	1	
	(b) Intensification of research on fruits.	2.50	—	—	—	
	(c) Research on weed control.	0.50	—	—	—	
	(d) Expansion of Statistical research.	1.00	—	—	—	

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay R. 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2. Agricultural education:	61.00			
	(a) Expansion of State colleges:				
	(i) Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.	13.09	—	—	—
	(ii) S. K. N. College of Agriculture, Jobner.	25.00	—	—	—
	(b) Establishment of post-graduate college.	14.70	—	—	—
	(c) Improvement of facilities at the existing State agricultural colleges.	7.21	—	—	—
	(d) Establishment of Agricultural University.	1.00	University	Number	1
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 4 ..	131.00			
5. Agricultural extension training.	1. Extension training:	35.00	1. Gram Sewaks to be trained.	Number	1051
			2. Gram Sewikas to be trained.	"	600
	2. Farm information unit:	10.00			
	(a) Strengthening of agricultural information units.	5.80	—	—	—
	(b) Setting up of mobile exhibition-cum-information units.	4.20	Mobile exhibition-cum-information units.	Number	5
	3. Farm advisory services.	1.00	Specialists to be appointed	"	2
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 5 ..	46.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
6.	Fruit and vegetable preservation.	6.60	1. Factories..		Number	2
			2. Storages	,	,	2
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 6 ..	6.60				
7.	Agro-economic Research, Statistics and Land-use planning.	1. Agro-economic research-farm management.	2.00	Centres.	Number	3
		2. Improvement of agricultural statistics:	9.00			
		(a) Rationalised supervision and pre-harvest estimates (Board of Revenue).	6.00	—	—	—
		(b) Statistics of improved agricultural practices and adhoc surveys.	3.00	—	—	—
		3. Improvement of market intelligence.	6.00	—	—	—
		4. Land-use planning	2.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 7 ..	19.00				
8.	Land development.	1. Land reclamation:	50.00			
		(a) Land levelling in the commanded area of irrigation projects.	35.00	Additional area to be Lakh acres reclaimed.	5.00	5.00
		(b) Reclamation by manual labour and bullock power.	5.00			
		(c) Mechanical cultivation by private individuals.	10.00			
		2. Consolidation of holdings.	40.00	Additional area to be covered.	,,	15.00
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 8 ..	90.00	Additional area to be covered.	,,	,,	25.00

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Miscellaneous	1. Strengthening of agricultural administration.	7.00	District Agricultural Officers to be appointed.	Number	3
	2. Lump sum provision.	9.55	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 9 ..	16.55			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT.	.. 659.00			

Minor Irrigation

Minor Irrigation.	I. Schemes implemented by the Agriculture department:	325.00				
			1. New wells.	Number Lakh acres	8,000	0.40
	(a) Construction of new wells.	125.00	2. Additional area to be irrigated.			
	(b) Deepening of wells.	25.00	1. Wells deepened.	Number Lakh acres	20,000	0.20
	(c) Construction of private tube-wells.	30.00	2. Additional area to be irrigated.	Number Lakh acres	150	0.30
	(d) Supply of diesel engines and generating sets.	30.00	1. Diesel engines and generating sets.	Number Lakh acres	2,000	0.08
	(e) Supply of electric motors.	10.00	2. Additional area to be irrigated.	Number Lakh acres	1,000	0.03
	(f) Installation of persian wheels.	10.00	1. Persian wheels.	Number Lakh acres	2,000	0.02
	(g) Construction of new tanks, repairs to old tanks and reclamation of existing tanks.	30.00	2. Additional area to be irrigated.	Number Lakh acres	600	0.06
	(h) Construction of anicuts, raparts and channels.	30.00	—	—	—	—
	(i) Deep tube-wells.	35.00	Additional area to be irrigated.	Lakh acres	0.14	

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2. Schemes implemented by the Irrigation department:	345.00			
	(a) Departmental works.	145.00	Additional area to be irrigated.	Lakh acres	0.77
	(b) Panchayat Samiti works.	200.00	Additional area to be irrigated.	"	0.50
			Additional area to be irrigated from "Free Fund".	"	.91
			Additional area to be irrigated under C.D. programme.	"	1.40
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT		670.00	ADDITIONAL AREA TO BE IRRIGATED	"	4.79
Soil Conservation					
Soil con- servation.	1. Schemes implemented by the Agriculture department:	105.00			
	(a) Contour bunding in agricultural lands and other areas.	51.50	Area to be covered.	Lakh acres	0.80
	(b) Dry farming in bunded and other areas.	8.50	Area to be covered.	"	8.50
	(c) Soil conservation in hilly areas.	8.00	Area to be covered.	"	0.08
	(d) Soil conservation in desert areas.	3.50	Area to be covered.	"	0.90
	(e) Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils.	5.00	Area to be covered.	"	0.10
	(f) Percolation tanks for soil conservation.	0.	ks.	Number	2
	(g) Soil and land use survey.	21.00	Area to be covered in Rajasthan Canal area.	Lakh acres	40.00

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in. lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
			7.00	Dry farming projects. Number	2
	(b) Research, demonstration and training.				
2.	Schemes implemented by the Forest department:	35.00			
	(a) Soil conservation in desert areas:	8.00			
	(i) Afforestation and pasture improvement.	2.50	Area to be covered.	Acre	2,000
	(ii) Fixation of sand dunes and protection of villages and river banks by planting of trees, shrubs and grasses.	3.00	Area to be covered.	"	1,200
	(iii) Shelter belt plantations along roads.	2.50	Miles.	Number	100
	(b) Soil conservation in hilly areas.	17.00	Area to be covered.	Acre	7,500
	(c) Soil conservation in ravine areas.	10.00	Area to be covered.	"	6,000
		14.00			
	TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT				
1.	Breeding. 1. Key village schemes.	30.00	Animal Husbandry	Number	2
			1. Key village blocks for intensification of breed control work.	"	4
			2. Key village blocks to be expanded.	"	
			3. New key village blocks.	"	
			4. Semen collection centres.	"	1
			5. Inservice training centre.	"	3,000
			6. Subsidy to calv."	"	1
			7. Marketing cell.	"	4
			8. Supervisory staff units.	"	
	2. Expansion of State cattle farms.	9.60	Farms.		2

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	6. Establishment of sheep & wool extension centres.	12.15	New centres.	Number	24
	7. Sheep and goat stockyard.	3.26	Stockyard.	"	1
	8. Opening of new sheep breeding farms.	4.96	Farms.	"	2
	9. Sheep shearing, grading and marketing units.	63.08	1. Large scale grading and marketing centres. 2. Small shearing sheds.	"	10 100
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 7 ..	138.00			
8. Poultry development scheme.	Poultry development	23.00	1. State poultry farms to be expanded. 2. Poultry extension centres to be converted into district farms. 3. Existing poultry extension centres to be completed. 4. Feed manufacturing unit. 5. Poultry development blocks to be established. 6. Improved birds to be distributed for upgrading of village poultry. 7. Cages to be manufactured for poultry shows. 8. Farmers to be trained. 9. Subsidy for poultry breeders. 10. Loans to poultry farmers. 11. Rearing of day old chicks. 12. Subsidy for purchase of incubators.	Number "	3 3 9 1 3 25,000 300 600 300 500 1,00,000 40
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 8 ..	23.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Other schemes.	1. Gosadan with char-malayas.	1·35	1. Invalid cattle to be collected. 2. Charmalya.	Number	10,000 1
	2. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders.	11·00	Families to be settled.	"	200
	3. Organisation of cattle shows.	2·50	Shows.	"	25
	4. Mass castration.	5·70	Teams to be organised.	"	3
	5. Mixed farming.	9·00	Families to be benefited.	"	500
	6. Camel development.	8·67	Key villages.	"	10
	7. Bull rearing farm.	5·65	Farm to be established.	"	1
	8. Regional Biological unit.	6·00	Unit to be established	"	1
	9. Milch goat breeding farm.	1·96	Farm.	"	1
	10. Prevention of cruelty to animals.	0·40	Societies to be benefited.	"	16
	11. Improvement of hide flaying and curing.	3·93	Centres.	"	3
	12. I. C. A. R. schemes.	5·00	—	—	—
	13. Opening of new cattle breeding farms.	15·00	Farms to be established	Number	3
	14. Improvement of cattle fairs and marketing units.	14·79	1. Buildings at cattle fairs. 2. Marketing unit. 3. Generator set.	"	10 1 1
	15. Construction of buildings for veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.	8·00	1. Hospital buildings. 2. Dispensary buildings.	"	6 11
	16. Mobile veterinary dispensaries.	3·86	Dispensaries.	"	7
	17. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals.	11·66	Dispensaries to be converted.	"	100

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	18. Supervisory staff including implementation of Nalagarh Committee's recommendations (Publicity and Propaganda unit).	10.87	—	—	—
	19. Opening of Veterinary dispensaries.	18.34	Dispensaries.	Number	75
	20. Purchase and subsidy to calves.	14.02	Calves to be purchased.	"	3,655
	21. Bull premium scheme.	9.82	Premium to bull calves.	"	2,626
	22. Radiology unit.	1.20	Unit to be set up.	"	1
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 9..	168.81			
	<i>TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>471.00</i>			
Dairying and Milk Supply					
Dairying.	1. Co-operative union.	28.48	Milk union.	Number	?
	2. Co-operative creamery.	10.00	Rural creamery.	"	1
	3. Ghee grading stations.	1.36	Stations.	"	2
	4. Milk marketing board.	0.76	Milk boards.	"	4
	5. Completion of Jaipur milk supply scheme.	16.25	—	—	—
	6. Supervisory staff and training.	1.98	—	—	—
	7. Milk survey and statistical research.	1.38	—	—	—
	8. Purchase of milk animal and appliances for milk producers.	4.00	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	9. U N I C E F milk supply scheme.	3.00	—	—	—
	10. Dairy extension services.	1.81	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT.	69.00			
			Forests		
Forestry schemes.	1. Farm forestry.	18.00	Villages, plantations to be created.	Acre	20,000
	2. Economic plantations:	103.96			
	(a) Extension forestry.	11.68	1. Avenues along roads. 2. Plantations along railway lines.	Miles	550 300
	(b) Irrigated firewood plantations in Rajasthan Canal area.	9.00	Area to be covered.	Acre	1,600
	(c) Other economic plantations.	83.28	1. Teak plantations. 2. Afforestation of bare hills. 3. Salar and bamboo plantations. 4. Match wood plantations. 5. Irrigated Mulberry and Sissu plantations.	,,	9,000 7,000 4,500 5,000 7,000
			6 Babul and Sissu plantations	,,	5,000
			7 Ravine reclamation	,,	4,000
			Total (C.)		41,500
	3. Demarcation and settlement of forests.	22.10	Area to be demarcated/ settled.	Square miles	7,500
	4. Survey of forest resources.	0.50	Forest divisions to be surveyed.	Number	5

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Preparation of working plans.	4.39	Working plans to be completed: (a) Old. (b) New.	Number ,,	8 3
6.	Rehabilitation of degraded forests.	22.00	Area to be covered.	Acres	54,000
7.	Grazing and pasture improvement.	13.50	Area to be covered: (a) Forest land. (b) Village land.	,,	12,000 1,00,000
8.	Wild life preservation and improvement of zoos.	7.27	1. Game sanctuaries to be developed. 2. National park to be created. 3. Zoos to be improved.	Number ,,	7 1 2
9.	Development of minor forest produce	0.50	Division.	,,	1
10.	Timber operations and forest utilisation.	1.27	Logging unit.	,,	1
11.	Training of staff.	15.66	1. Forest guards. 2. Foresters. 3. Officers. 4. Rangers (Forestry). 5. Rangers (Soil conservation).	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1,185 200 35 45 10
12.	Forest research.	4.31	Division	,,	1
13.	Roads.	10.26	New roads	Mile	650
14.	Buildings.	8.00	1. Forest rest-houses. 2. Range offices 3. Forest guards' chow-kies. 4. Foresters' offices-cum-quarters.	Number ,, ,, ,,	5 9 67 20
15.	Labour and other amenities.	0.50	Labour camps.	,,	10
16.	Forest protection.	10.25	1. Firelines to be cleared. 2. Patrol parties.	Mile Number ,,	750 2 1
17.	Publicity and broadcast.	2.43	Unit.		
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT		245.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
2	3	4	5	6	
Fisheries					
1. Inland Fisheries.	1. Fish farm demonstration.	2.10	Fish farms.	Number	
	2. Fish seed collection.	1.00	Fish seeds.	No. in crore	1.50
	3. Fish nursery.	0.80	Nurseries.	Number	20
	4. Ice-plants.	2.56	Ice-plants.	"	
	5. Intensification in C. D. blocks.	0.40	Blocks to be covered.	"	
	6. Development of lake fisheries.	0.60	Lakes.	"	5
	7. Supervisory staff.	9.89	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..	17.35			
2. Ancillary schemes.	1. Subsidy to fishermen.	0.25	Fishermen to be aided.	Number	100
	2. Fish markets.	2.00	Markets.	"	4
	3. Training and study tours.	0.25	—	—	—
	4. Aid to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.	0.15	Societies to be aided	Number	6
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	2.65			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..	20.00			
Warehousing, Marketing and Storage					
Warehousing and marketing.	1. Schemes implemented by the Agriculture department:	6.00			
	(a) Development of regulated markets:				
	(i) Provision of loans to market committees.	1.50	Markets.	Number	50
	(ii) Subsidy to market committees.	0.50			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
2	3	4	5.	6	
	(b) Grading services for producers and other schemes.	4.00	1. Grading centres. 2. Personnel to be trained.	Number	50
	2. Scheme implemented by the Co-operative department:	20.00			
	Share capital contribution in the State Warehousing Corporation.	20.00	1. Rented warehouses. 2. Buildings for warehouses.	,,	14 18
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..		26.00			
Co-operation					
1 Co-operation.	1. Service co-operatives.	53.35	Societies.	Number	4,500
	2. Revitalisation of small-sized agricultural credit societies.	24.61	Societies to be revitalised.	,,	1,000
	3. Central co-operative banks:	6.19			
	(a) Central co-operative banks.	0.15	Bank.	,,	1
	(b) Branches of central co-operative banks.	2.05	Branches.	,,	50
	(c) Additional supervisory staff.	3.99	—	—	—
	4. Primary land mortgage banks.	1.42	Banks.	Number	25
	5. Supervising unions.	0.28	—	—	—
	6. State agricultural credit (Relief and Guaranteed) fund.	5.00	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	7. Outright grants for special bad debt reserves:	72.00			
	(a) Village co-operatives.	54.00	—	—	—
	(b) Central co-operative banks.	18.00	—	—	—
	8. Departmental staff.	50.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..		212.85		
2. Market- ing, co- operative farming and training.	1. Apex marketing society:	6.50			
	(a) Share capital contribution.	6.00	—	—	—
	(b) Construction of godowns.	0.50	Godown.	Number	
	2. Primary marketing societies:	18.73			
	(a) Share capital contribution.	10.05	Societies	„	25
	(b) Subsidy for staff.	2.43	—	—	—
	(c) Construction of godowns.	6.25	Godowns.	Number	25
	3. Rural godowns.	25.00	Godowns.	„	250
	4. Hiring of godowns.	0.31	—	—	—
	5. Processing units:	31.49			
	(a) Cotton gin.	2.00	Gins.	Number	2
	(b) Oil mill.	2.00	Mills.	„	2
	(c) Dal mill.	1.00	Mills.	„	2
	(d) Sugar factory.	25.00	Factory.	„	1
	(e) Ground-nut decorticators.	1.00	Decorticators.	„	2
	(f) Subsidy for managerial staff.	0.49	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Ra. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Co-operative farming societies.	44.30	Societies.	Number	300
7.	Training and education:	45.00			
	(a) Training of subordinate personnel.	21.00	1. Personnel to be trained.	Number	6,600
			2. New co-operative training schools.	"	2
	(b) Education of non-officials.	20.00	Existing units.	"	52
	(c) Grants to unions.	2.50	—	—	—
	(d) Publicity and propaganda.	1.50	—	—	—
8.	Labour contract societies.	3.75	Societies.	Number	250
9.	Transport (Riksha pullers) and Printing presses' societies.	3.00	1. Riksha pullers' societies. 2. Printing presses' societies.	"	2
10.	Consumers' stores.	5.07	1. Wholesale stores. 2. New primary stores. 3. Stores to be revitalised.	"	2 50 55
11.	Co-operative cold storage.	4.00	Cold storage.	"	1
TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..		187.15			
TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..		400.00			
Community Development					
Community projects.	Community development.	1200.00	Pre-extension blocks	Number	72
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..		1200.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Panchayats					
Panchayats.	1. Creation of remunerative community assets.	150.00	—	—	—
	2. Free fund.	250.00	—	—	—
	3. Adhoc grant to Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads and allowance to Pramukhs.	68.00	—	—	—
	4. Training of Panchayat Samiti members and Panchayat secretaries.	32.00	Trainees.	Number	All members and secretaries.
	5. Grant-in-aid to Panchayats.	80.00	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..		580.00			
Irrigation					
1. Multipurpose projects.	1. Bhakra:				
	(a) Works in Rajasthan.	5.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	5,70,000
	(b) Share of common works.	60.00	—	—	—
	2. Chambal.	388.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan	Acres	4,00,000
TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..		453.00	AREA TO BE IRRIGATED TO ,, END OF THIRD PLAN		9,70,000
2. Irrigation schemes.	1. Major irrigation works:	7101.00	Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	,,	3,72,150
	(a) Rana Pratap Sagar (District Kota).	265.00	—	—	—
	(b) Banas (District Tonk).	150.00	—	—	—
	(c) Mahi (District Banswara).	200.00	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(d) Gurgaon Canal including Western Jamuna feeder:				
	(i) Works in Rajasthan.	25.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	8,000
	(ii) Share of common works.	161.00			
	(e) Rajasthan Canal.	3,800.00	"	"	3,64,150
	(f) Pong Dam.	2,500.00	"	"	"
2.	Medium irrigation Works:	849.70	Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	2,52,550
	(a) Works continuing from the First Plan:	33.70	Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	"	2,01,350
	(i) Jawai (District Pali).	1.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	"	35,000
	(ii) Meja (District Bhilwara).	4.00	"	"	30,000
	(iii) Parhati (District Bharatpur).	1.00	"	"	35,000
	(iv) Gudha (District Bundi).	1.00	"	"	20,000
	(v) Kalisil (District Sawai Madhopur).	4.50	"	"	8,000
	(vi) Juggar (District Sawai Madhopur).	2.60	"	"	7,740
	(vii) Surwan (District Sawai Madhopur).	1.80	"	"	4,800
	(viii) Morel (District Jaipur).	1.80	"	"	10,000

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(ix) Naraiansagar (District Ajmer).	16.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	4,500
			Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan from the completed works	"	37,310
	(b) Works continuing from the Second Plan:	616.00	Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	"	46,700
	(i) Berach at Badgaon (District Udaipur).	56.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	"	2,000
	(ii) Berach at Vallabh Nagar (District Udaipur).	43.00	"	"	2,000
	(iii) Khari feeder (District Udaipur).	59.00	—	—	—
	(iv) Jakham (District Udaipur).	165.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	10,000
	(v) Orai (District Chittorgarh).	41.00	"	"	2,300
	(vi) Alnia (District Kota).	15.00	"	—	7,700
	(vii) Sawan Bhadon (District Kota.)	36.00	—	—	—
	(viii) West Banas (District Sirohi).	32.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	6,700
	(ix) Angore (District Sirohi).	16.00	"	"	1,000
	(x) Khemari (District Sirohi).	16.00	—	—	—
	(xi) Sukli (District Sirohi).	51.00	—	—	—
	(xii) Bharatpur feeder (District Bharatpur).	4.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	14,000
	(xiii) Bandi (District Jalore).	45.00	—	—	—
	(xiv) Lasaria (District Ajmer).	17.00	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	1,000
	(xv) Govindgarh—Pisangan (District Ajmer).	20.00	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	(c) New works in the Third Plan:	200.00	Total additional area to be irrigated.	Acres	4,500	
	(i) Gopalpura (District Kota).	30.00	Additional area to be irrigated.	"	1,600	
	(ii) Manpura (District Jhalawar).	20.00	"	"	800	
	(iii) Saran Kheri (District Jhalawar).	13.00	"	"	500	
	(iv) Jetpura (District Bhilwara).	30.00	"		1,600	
	(v) Sabi (District Alwar).	25.00	"			
	(vi) Wagli (District Chittorgarh).	22.00	"			
	(vii) Khod (District Pali).	20.00	"			
	(viii) Ratylas (District Udaipur).	20.00	"			
	(ix) Basundhari (District Ajmer).	20.00	"			
	3. Survey and investigation.	40.00	"			
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	7,990.70	TOTAL AREA TO BE IRRIGATED TO END OF THIRD PLAN.	Acres	6,24,700	
3. Scarcity area works	1. Namona (District Udaipur.)	0.90	Area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan.	Acres	12,000	
	2. Loidisar-ka - Naka (District Dungarpur)	1.50	"	"	4,300	
	3. Godala (District Chittorgarh.)	2.50	"	"	1,200	
	4. Gambheri (District Chittorgarh.)	10.00	"	"	13,500	
	5. Sarwania (District Banswara.)	2.00	"	"	3,700	
	6. Sateri (District Bhilwara).	0.40	"	"	18,000	

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	7. Arwar (District Bhilwara).	2.50	Area to be irrigated to and of Third Plan.	Acres	16,000
	8. Khari (District Bhilwara).	0.90	"	"	11,000
	9. Galwa (District Tonk).	5.00	"	"	14,400
	10. Mashi (District Tonk).	5.00	"	"	9,500
	11. Parwan (District Kota).	1.00	"	"	11,250
	12. Kalisindh (District Kota).	8.00	"	"	17,200
	13. Bhimsagar (District Jhalawar).	22.00	"	"	6,300
	14. Bundi-Ka-Gothra, (District Bundi).	4.60	"	"	4,500
			Total area to be irrigated to end of Third Plan from the completed works.	"	25,520
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..	65.30	TOTAL AREA TO BE IRRIGATED TO END OF THIRD PLAN FROM SCARCITY AREA WORKS	"	1,68,770
	TOTAL FOR HEAD.. OF DEVELOPMENT	8,510.00	TOTAL AREA TO BE IRRIGATED TO END OF THIRD PLAN FROM ALL WORKS.	"	17,63,470
Flood Control.	Flood Control				
	1. Kaman Pahari drain:	65.00	Additional area to be protected against floods	Acres	23,000
	(a) Works in Rajas- than.	16.00			
	(b) Share of common works.	49.00			
	2. Ghaggar flood control works.	20.00			
	3. Other small works.	5.00			
	TOTAL FOR GROUP.. AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT.	90.00	ADDITIONAL AREA TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST FLOODS.	Acres	23,000

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlays 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Power					
1. Multi-purpose projects.	1. Bhakra-Nangal project:	778.62			
	(a) Continuing schemes:				
	(i) Bulk Supply.	312.00	Sub-stations:		
			(a) 132 KV Ratan-garh.	Number	1
			(b) 66 KV Bikaner.	„	1
	(ii) Local distribution.	46.62	1. Sub-transmission lines:		
			(a) 11 KV lines converted to 33 KV lines.	Miles	84
			(b) 66 KV lines converted to 11 KV lines.	„	20
			2. Towns to be electrified.	Number	8
	(b) New schemes:				
	(i) Right bank power plant (State's share).	270.00	Additional installed capacity envisaged.	KW	53,000
	(ii) Beas-Sutlej scheme (State's share).	150.00	—	—	—
	2. Chambal hydel scheme:	586.99			
	(a) Continuing schemes:				
	(i) Transmission (1st stage.)	175.99	1. 132 KV lines 2. Sub-stations.	Miles Number	325 6
	(ii) Gandhi Sagar power station 4th unit (State's share).	21.00	Additional installed capacity envisaged.	KW	11,500
	(iii) Rana Pratap Sagar power station (State's share).	270.00	„	„	64,000

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OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) New schemes:					
	(i) Kota dam power house (State's share).	100.00	—	—	—
	(ii) Gandhi Sagar power station 5th unit (State's share).	20.00	Additional installed capacity envisaged.	KW	11,500
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..		<u>1365.61</u>		
2. Rural electrification	1. Rural electrification of border towns of the State by taking power from Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.	100.00	Towns to be electrified.	Number	44
	2. Rural electrification schemes in district Ajmer.	11.32	„	„	3
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..		<u>111.32</u>		
3. Power schemes.	1. Thermal projects:	997.49			
	(a) 2×50 MW sets for Chambal service area.	850.00	Additional installed capacity envisaged	KW	1,00,000
	(b) Diesel generating sets.	85.00	„	„	10,000
	(c) Steam set at Jodhpur.	15.00	„	„	3,000
	(d) Development of thermal power stations.	47.49	33 KV line from Bikaner to Jamsar	Miles	22
	2. Transmission and distribution:	955.58			
	(a) 33 KV line from Bhilwara to Shahpura.	1.48	33 KV line.	„	33
	(b) 33 KV line from Ajmer to Beawar.	5.60	33 KV line.	„	32

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
I	2	3	4	5	6
	(c) Lumpsum provision.	948.50	1. Transmission line:		
			(a) 132 KV lines.	Miles	611
			(b) 66 KV lines.	„	224
			(c) 33 KV lines.	„	950
			(d) 11 KV lines.	„	469
			2. Sub-stations:		
			(a) 132 KV.	Number	11
			(b) 66 KV.	„	5
			3. Towns to be electrified.	„	248
	3. Miscellaneous schemes:	70.00			
	(a) Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of privately owned power houses and grant of loans to licensees.	50.00	Power houses ..	Number	10
	(b) Establishment of a testing laboratory.	5.00	Testing laboratory..	„	1
	(c) Survey and investigation.	15.00	Schemes to be investigated.	„	6
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3..	2,023.07			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT.	3,500.00	1. TOWNS TO BE ELECTRIFIED.	Number	303
			2. ADDITIONAL INSTALLED CAPACITY ENVISAGED.	KW	2,53,000
			3. TRANSMISSION LINES:		
			(a) 132 KV ..	Miles	936
			(b) 66 KV ..	„	224
			(c) 33 KV ..	„	1,121
			(d) 11 KV ..	„	489

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6

Large and Medium Industries

Large and medium industries.	1. Development of industrial areas.	24.66	Places to be developed.	Number	15
	2. Pilot project for recovery of sodium sulphate.	5.34	1. Plant to be set up. 2. Sodium sulphate to be manufactured.	,, Tons	1 30,000

TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT .. 30.00

Mineral Development

Mineral development.	1. Quarry improvement.	20.00	Cost of equipments to be given on hire.	Rs. in lakh	20.00
	. Intensive prospecting and mineral surveys and re-organisation and expansion of the Department of Mines and Geology.	65.00	—	—	—
	3. Rajasthan State Mining Corporation.	275.00	Quantity of output of: (a) Lignite. (b) Fluorite concentrates.	Tons	10,00,000 24,000
	4. Loans to small scale mining lessees.	5.00	Amount to be disbursed	Rs. in lakh	5.00

TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT .. 365.00

Village and Small Industries

1. Hand-loom	1. Handloom sales depots.	0.75	Handloom cloth to be sold.	Lakh yards	15
	2. Dye houses.	0.16	—	—	—
	3. Housing colonies for weavers.	4.00	Colonies to be completed	Number.	5
	4. Quality marking of handloom cloth.	2.23	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	5. Organisational expenses.	3.30	—	—	—
	6. Central organisation	4.13	—	—	—
	7. Rebate on sale of handloom cloth.	5.00	—	—	—
	8. Publicity and propaganda.	0.75	—	—	—
	9. Looms and accessories.	4.07	Weavers to be benefited	Number	2,550
	10. Calendering and finishing plant	0.01	Plant to be established.	„	1
	11. Loans to weavers for share capital.	2.00	Weavers to be benefited.	„	10,000
	12. Mechanised woollen dyeing, printing and finishing centre.	1.50	Centre to be set up.	„	1
	13. Blanket production centre	4.50	Blankets to be produced.	„	27,000
	14. Wool Deburring and Carbonising plant.	0.05	Plant to be established	Number	
	15. Common facility centres for wool in blocks.	3.95	Centres.	„	10
	TOTAL FOR GROUP I. . .	37.00			
2. Small-scale industries.	1. Loans to small scale industries and industrial co-operatives.	175.00	Units to be benefited.	„	3,500
	2. Subsidy to:				
	(a) Small scale units for electricity		Units to be benefited.	„	3,500
	(b) Industrial co-operatives for supervisory staff.	10.00	„	„	150
	(c) District industries associations for maintenance of office.		—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3. Training:	24.00			
	(a) Cluster type training centres.	13.00	1. Centres to be opened	Number	15
			2. Trainees to be benefited.	"	3,300
	(b) Leather works training institute.	3.00	1. Institute to be set up.	"	1
			2. Trainees to be benefited.	"	200
	(c) Service-cum-training institute for ceramics.	7.50	Institute to be set up.	"	1
	(d) In-plant training.	0.50	Trainees.	"	100
	4. Strengthening of staff.	25.00			
	(a) Expansion of Directorate.	16.00	—	—	—
	(b) Extension officers in blocks.	9.00	—	—	—
	5. Small Scale Industries Corporation.	15.00	Corporation.	Number	1
	6. Other schemes.—	23.00			
	(a) Expansion of industrial research laboratory.	1.30	Laboratory to be expanded.	"	1
	(b) Quality marking centres.	1.20	Centres to be opened.	"	5
	(c) Common facility centres in blocks.	18.50	,	"	100
	(d) Social welfare schemes.	2.00	Displaced women to be helped.	"	100
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	272.00			
3: Industrial estates.	Industrial estates.	157.00	1. New estates to be set up.	"	26
			2. Sheds to be constructed in urban areas.	"	800
			3. Work sheds to be constructed in rural areas.	"	100
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..	157.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Khundi & Village industries.	10·00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 4 ..	10·00			
5.	Silk. Sericulture.	1·00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 5 ..	1·00			
6.	Handicrafts.	6·00	Emporium.	Number	1
	2. Quality marking centres.	4·00	Centres to be opened.	"	10
	3. Design extension centres.	10·00	"	"	20
	4. Common facility centres.	3·00	"	"	4
	TOTAL FOR GROUP. 6 ..	23·00			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..	500·00			

Roads

State road programme.	1. District roads.	913·00	1. Improvement to existing roads.	Miles	938
			2. New construction of roads.	"	2,451
	2. Rajasthan Canal roads.	126·00	"	"	267
	3. Approach roads to towns and villages.	98·00	"	"	256
	4. Approach roads to mines and quarries.	15·00	"	"	63
	5. Cross drainage works.	36·00	—	—	—
	6. Tools and plants.	18·00	—	—	—
	7. Pro-rata charges on establishment.	94·00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP AND..	1,300·00			
	HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT				

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group 1	Scheme 2	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh) 3	Physical targets		
			Item 4	Unit 5	Targets 1961-66 6
Tourism					
1. State tourist schemes.	1. Improvement of sites of tourists' interest.	1.25	—	—	—
	2. Construction of rest house at Ajmer.	0.29	—	—	—
	3. Improvement of Nahargarh fort.	0.50	Fort to be improved.	Number	1
	4. Construction of rest house at Pushkar.	0.58	—	—	—
	5. Construction of 'sarai' at Ajmer.	1.83	Sarai.	Number	1
	6. Improvement of rest house at Siliserh.	0.75	—	—	—
	7. Addition of huts with separate bath at Ramgarh (District Jaipur)	0.32	Huts.	Number	3
	8. Staying arrangements and improvement of two kitchens at Galta, Jaipur.	0.10	—	—	—
	9. Electrification of Jagat Shiromani temple at Amber, Jaipur.	0.04	—	—	—
	10. Electrification at Galta, Jaipur.	0.04	—	—	—
	11. Improvements in Dilaram Gardens, Amber (Jaipur.)	0.50	—	—	—
	12. Publicity and advertisement.	0.75	—	—	—
	13. Permanent exhibition and publicity material at Jaipur.	1.00	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	14. Arrangements for familiarisation of foreign tourists with the culture of the country and rural development programmes including folk dances enroute from Delhi to Jaipur.	0·75	—	—	—
	15. Basic amenities like water and shelter at places where large number of people collect on the occasion of important fairs.	0·65	—	—	—
	16. Sarai and other basic amenities at Pushkar, District Ajmer.	0·65	—	—	—
	17. Tourist-shalas at Nathdwara and Rikhabdeoji.	1·00	Tourist-shalas.	Number	2
	18. Construction of a 'sarai' at Ramdeora	1·00	Sarai.	"	1
	19. Improvements at Mt. Abu.	4·00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..	16·00			
2.	Cont- rally spon- sored sored schemes.	1. Completion of low income group rest house at Mt. Abu.	2·00	—	—
		2. Rest house at Deoz.	0·50	Rest house.	Number
		3. Construction of a canteen at Amber (Jaipur)	0·10	Canteen.	"
		4. Rest house at Sariska.	0·25	Rest house.	"
		5. Construction of low income group rest house at Bharatpur.	0·75	Rest house	"

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	6. Construction of a canteen at Chittor-garh	0·15	Canteen.	Number	1
	7. Expansion of Dak bungalow, Jodhpur.	0·25	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	4·00			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD ..	20·00			
	OF DEVELOPMENT				

General Education and Cultural Programmes

1. Elemen-	1. Schemes of expan- tary edu- cation.	902·95			
	(a) Introduction of compulsory education.	757·95	1. New schools	Number	4,165
			2. Additional teachers.	„	22,000
			3. Sub-Dy. inspectors to be appointed.	„	50
			4. Class-rooms to be constructed.	„	5,000
	(b) Raising of pri- mary schools to middle standard.	120·18	Primary schools to be raised.	„	500
	(c) Pilot scheme for middle schools.	3·10	Schools to be benefited.	„	295
	(d) Consolidation of existing middle schools.	5·62	—	—	—
	(e) Additional sec- tions in middle schools.	5·10	Additional sections	Number	60
	(f) Aid for construc- tion of middle school build- ings.	6·00	—	—	—
	(g) Continuation of education in ex- isting middle schools.	5·00	Continuation classes.	Number	150

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	chem	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Schemes of improvement:		19.55			
(a) Financial assistance to:					
(i) Government institutions.		0.10	Pro-primary schools.	Number	6
(ii) Private institutions.		0.65	Pre-primary schools.	"	9
(b) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools.		8.80	Primary schools to be converted.	"	500
(c) Conversion of middle schools into senior basic schools.		10.00	Middle schools to be converted.	"	100
8. Training programme:-		104.00			
(a) Teachers training facilities,		100.00	1. Training schools to be improved. 2. Buildings to be constructed. 3. Hostels. 4. Staff quarters.	Number	53
(b) Orientation Gramme.	pro.	4.00	"	"	8
4. Other Schemes:			"	"	12
(a) Publicity and enrolment drive.		20.25			10
(b) Special schemes for girls' education.		2.50			
(c) Provision for play grounds.		17.50	1. School-mothers to be appointed. 2. Staff quarters.	Number	3,000
TOTAL FOR GROUP 1.		1046.75	Schools to be benefited.	"	1,000
2. Secondary education.					100
1. Schemes of expansion:					
(a) Upgrading of middle schools to higher secondary schools.		156.77			
		137.19	1. Government middle schools. 2. Private schools.	middle	165
				"	15

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Additional sections in high schools and higher secondary schools.	14.04	1. Additional sections in Government schools. 2. Additional sections in private schools.	Number	124 20
	(c) Raising of girls middle schools to high schools.	5.54	Schools to be raised.	"	20
2.	Schemes of improvement:	159.13			
	(a) Conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools.	32.00	High schools to be converted.	"	60
	(b) Aid to private high schools for conversion into higher secondary schools.	5.50	High schools to be converted.	"	20
	(c) Strengthening of existing courses and introduction of additional diversified courses in Government and aided higher secondary schools.	70.00	1. Government schools: (a) Science. (b) Commerce. (c) Agriculture. (d) Humanities.	" " " "	47 47 3 60
			2. Private schools: (a) Science. (b) Commerce.	" "	5 5
	(d) Introduction of Science in high schools.	3.63	Schools to be benefited.	"	15
	(e) Consolidation of existing high and higher secondary schools: (i) Pilot scheme (ii) Improvement of schools with equipment.	15.00 33.00	Schools to be benefited.	"	100 1,000

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit	
1	3. Training programme:	2	3	4	5
	(a) Improvement and expansion of training facil. ties.	23.60	1. New colleges to be opened.	Number	2
	(b) Strengthening of Craft training school.	20.00	2. Existing colleges to be improved.	"	4
	(c) Seminars.	1.50	Additional intake.	"	50
	4. Other Schemes:	2.10	Seminars.	"	50
	(a) Scholarships and stipends.	35.50		"	30
	(b) Residential quarters for teachers and hostels for central schools.	15.00	1. Sets of quarters. 2. Hostels.	Number	10
	(c) Special schemes for girls' education.	12.00	1. Students to be benefited from grants for books. 2. Hostels. 3. Scholarships. 4. Stipends. 5. Evening classes.	"	10 3,000 5 2,400 480 10
	(d) Provision for play grounds.	2.50		"	
	(e) Youth, science and children clubs.	1.00	1. Youth clubs. 2. Science clubs. 3. Children clubs.	Number	400 300 250
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	375.00			
3. University edu. cation.	1. Grants to University for transfer of Post-graduate subjects.	38.00			
	2. Establishment of second university.	10.00	University.	Number	

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	3. Introduction of new subjects.	25.00	Colleges.	,	30
	4. Rajasthan College.	20.00	—	—	—
	5. Improvement of existing colleges.	40.00	—	—	—
	6. Tutorial classes and provision for foreign languages.	1.00	Foreign languages.	Number	5
	7. Improvement of library facilities in Degree colleges.	10.00	—	—	—
	8. Grant-in-aid to private colleges.	8.00	—	—	—
	9. Opening of new colleges with three-year Degree course.	15.00	1. Colleges for boys. 2. Colleges for girls.	Number ,	6 4
	10. Seminars.	1.00	Seminars.	,	20
	11. Hostels for colleges.	18.00	—	—	—
	12. Staff quarters.	6.00	Quarters.	Number	70
	13. Buildings for colleges.	10.00	College buildings.	,	10
	14. Hobby workshops.	1.00	Workshops.	Number	8
	15. Scholarships and stipends.	38.25	—	—	—
	16. Strengthening of administrative set up.	2.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..		243.25		
4. Other educational schemes.	1. Schemes of expansion:	28.00			
	(a) Adult literacy.	6.00	Panchayat Samitis to be awarded.	Number	500
	(b) Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C.	22.00	1. Boys (N. C. C.): (a) Senior division: (i) Infantry companies.	,	3

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			(ii) Independent companies.	"		
			(iii) E.M.E. section.	"		2
			(iv) Naval wing.	"		1
			(v) Officers training unit.	"		1
			(vi) N.C.C. rifles.	"		1
			(b) Junior division:	"		16
			(i) Army troops.	"		
			(ii) Naval troops.	"		25
			(iii) Air wing troops.	"		5
				"		12
			2. Girls (N. C. C.):—			
			(a) Senior divisions.	"		
			(b) Junior divisions.	"		3
			3. A. C. C. cadets.	"		8
2. Schemes of improvement:		37.00				12,666
(a) Strengthening of District Social Education Organisation.		1.35	District Social Education Officers.	"		4
(b) Library services.		10.00				
(c) Production of literature.		1.50				
(d) Development of audio-visual unit.		4.00	Unit to be strengthened. Number			1
(e) Scouting and Guiding.		4.00				
(f) Rajasthan Sports Council.		10.00				

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlays 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(g) Development of Physical Education College.	3.15	Additional intake:—		
			(a) Diploma course	Number	23
			(b) Certificate course	„	12
	(h) Archival schemes:—	3.00			
	(i) Preservation block.	0.61	Rooms to be constructed.	„	6
	(ii) Mobile micro-film unit.	0.39	Pages of documents to be micro-filmed.	„	6,72,000
	(iii) Rotary laminator.	1.50	Sheets to be laminated.	„	4,80,000
	(iv) Publication of descriptive list of documents and selections from State records.	0.50	Publications.	„	5
3.	Other schemes:	20.00			
	(a) Sanskrit education:—	5.00			
	(i) Supplementation of staff in Sanskrit colleges.	1.30	Colleges to be benefited	„	5
	(ii) Supplementation of staff in Sanskrit pathshalas.	1.82	Pathshalas to be benefited.	„	12
	(iii) Sports and tournaments.	0.04	—	—	—
	(iv) Hostels.	0.13	—	—	—
	(v) Administrative set up.	1.71	—	—	—
	(b) Schools for handicapped.	10.00	New schools.	Number	2
	(c) Strengthening of administrative setup.	5.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 4 ..	85.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5. Cultural Pro-grammes.	1. Archaeology and museums:	4.50				
	(a) Purchase of Art objects for display in museums.	1.66	1. Exhibits for museums. 2. Laboratory.	Number	10	11
	(b) Excavations and explorations.	0.70	Sites.	"	5	
	(c) Conservation of monuments.	1.46	Monuments.	"	25	
	(d) Opening of mobile museums.	0.68	Mobile museums.	"	2	
	2. Oriental Research Institute:	4.50				
	(a) Preservation and publication of rare and important manuscripts lying in the bhandars of Jain temples at Jaisalmer.	1.27	1. Leaves to be micro-filmed. 2. Photostat copies of leaves. 3. Pages to be published.	,,	14,000 37,500 2,500	
	(b) Survey of manuscripts, documents, paintings and other Art objects and research in old Rajasthani literature.	3.23	1. Manuscripts to be surveyed. 2. Pages to be published. 3. Rare and important manuscripts to be purchased.	,,	2,50,000 1,500 10,000	
	3. Sangeet Natak Academy.	6.00	—	—	—	
	4. Lalit Kala Academy.	6.00	—	—	—	
	5. Sahitya Academy.	7.50	—	—	—	
	Total for Group 5.	28.50				

TOTAL FOR HEAD .. 1,778.50
OF DEVELOPMENT

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group 1	Scheme 2	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh) 3	Physical targets		
			Item 4	Unit 5	Targets 1961-66 6
Technical Education					
1. Technical education.	1. Development of existing polytechnics:	115.00			
	(a) Polytechnic, Udaipur.	7.17	—	—	—
	(b) Polytechnic, Jodhpur.	17.00	—	—	—
	(c) Polytechnic, Ajmer.	11.00	—	—	—
	(d) Polytechnic, Kota.	25.00	—	—	—
	(e) Polytechnic, Alwar.	25.00	—	—	—
	(f) Polytechnic, (Mining Diploma course), Udaipur.	1.83	—	—	—
	(g) Polytechnic, Bikaner.	28.00	—	—	—
	2. Directorate and Board of Technical Education—strengthening of staff.	5.00	—	—	—
	3. Development of M.B.M. Engineering College including Mining and 5-year integrated course.	20.00	—	—	—
	4. Grant-in-aid to Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	5.00	—	—	—
	5. Consolidation of existing institutions and provision of services, essential staff quarters (outside the Central Scheme), play fields etc.	45.00	—	—	—
	6. Establishment of new polytechnics.	42.00	Additional capacity to be created:		
			(a) Polytechnic, Jaipur.	Number of seats	180
			(b) Polytechnic, Bharatpur.	„	120

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-62 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-62
1	2	3	4	5	6
	7. Expansion of engineering colleges.	25.00	Additional capacity to be created:—		
			(a) M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.	Number.	75
			(b) Birla Engineering College, Pilani.	"	40
	8. Expansion of Polytechnics.	15.00	Additional capacity to be created:—		
			Polytechnic, Ajmer.	"	60
			(b) Polytechnic, Kota.	"	60
	9. Establishment of a School of Arts and Crafts.	11.00	School to be developed.	"	1
	10. Part-time courses and teachers training programme.	4.00	—	—	—
	11. Limited post-graduate activity outside the Central Plan.	7.50	—	—	—
	12. Textile course (Diploma level) at the new Polytechnic, Jaipur.	5.00	Additional capacity to be created	Number of seats.	30
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1.	299.50			
2. Centrally sponsored schemes.	1. Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	22.00	Additional capacity to be created.	Number of seats.	250
	2. Scholarships.	10.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2.	32.00			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	331.50			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.):

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Health					
(A) Modern Medicine					
1. Hospitals and dispensaries.	1. Upgrading of divisional, district and other hospitals.	60.00	Additional beds.	Number	500
	2. Expansion of teaching hospitals.	25.00	Additional beds.	"	300
	3. Opening of dispensaries.	40.00	Additional dispensaries to be opened.	"	50
	4. Buildings for new dispensaries and repairs to old ones including staff quarters.	12.00	—	—	—
	5. Mental Health	6.00	Additional beds	Number	100
	6. Expansion of Mobile Surgical Unit.	10.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..	153.00			
2. Primary health centres.	Primary health centres.	100.00	Centres.	Number	83
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	100.00			
3. Medical education.	1. Expansion of S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur.	10.00	—	—	—
	2. Expansion of Medical College, Bikaner.	51.00	—	—	—
	3. Establishment of a new Medical College at Udaipur.	75.00	In take capacity	Number	100
	4. Expansion of S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur for Post-graduate studies.	5.00	—	—	—
	5. Rajasthan College of Nursing.	10.00	Intake capacity	Number	20
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..	151.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Training 1. Training of dais. programme.	4.00	Trainees.	Number	1,000
	2. Training of auxiliary nurses and midwives.	15.00	1. Additional training centre. 2. Trainees.	,,	1 750
	3. Integration of Public health with basic course in nursing.	4.00	Trainees	,,	100
	4. In-service training of doctors.	1.00	—	—	—
	5. Training of compounders (P. N. R. C.- males)	3.00	1. Candidates to be trained. 2. New training centre.	Number	850 1
	6. Training of nurses (P. N. R. C.-Females)	7.00	Candidates to be trained.	,,	300
	7. Training of auxiliary health workers.	7.00	Candidates to be trained.	,,	400
	8. Training of: (a) Sanitary inspectors		Trainees.	,,	200
	(b) Lady health visitors		Trainees.	,,	125
	(c) T. B. health visitors	4.00	1. Trainees 2. Centre	,,	60 1
	(d) T. B. social workers		1. Trainees 2. Centre	,,	50 1
	(e) Radiographers		1. Trainees 2. Centre	,,	45 1
	(f) Laboratory tech- nicians		1. Trainees 2. Centre	,,	60 1
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 4 ...	45.00			
5.	Dental education and service	2.50	Clinics to be opened	Number	5
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 5 ..	2.50			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Control of diseases	1. National Malaria Eradication programme.	175.00	—	—	—
	2. T. B. Clinics	40.00	T. B. clinics	Number	15
	3. Isolation of advanced T. B. cases.	14.00	Additional beds	„	200
	4. Expansion of B. C. G.	10.00	—	—	—
	5. Provincial T. B. Sanatorium at Bari, Udaipur.	13.00	Additional beds	Number	200
	6. Venereal diseases clinics.	2.00	Clinics	„	2
	7. Trachoma control programme.	3.00	—	—	—
	8. Guinea-worm control	15.00	—	—	—
	9. Control of small pox and cholera.	35.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 6. . .	307.00			
7. Laboratory services	Public health laboratories.	8.50	Laboratories to be opened	Number	5
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 7. . .	8.50			
8. Family planning	Family planning centres.	20.00	1. Urban clinics	Number	25
			2. Rural clinics	„	162
			3. Mobile units	„	3
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 8. . .	20.00			
9. Maternity and child welfare	Maternity and child welfare centres.	15.00	Centres	Number	30
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 9 . . .	15.00			
10. Health education	1. Health education bureau.	5.00	Bureau	Number	1
	2. Health education	4.00	Units	„	5
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 10. . .	9.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	School health services.	4.00	Units	Number	
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 11 ..	4.00			
12. Miscellane-	1. Staff for implementation and dissemination of knowledge about the useful development in Medical science and public health problems.	7.00			
ous.	2. Vital statistics	3.00			
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 12 ..	10.00			
	TOTAL (A) ..	825.00			
	(B.) Ayurved.				
Ayurved	1. Improvement in Government Ayurvedic Colleges.	9.00	Outturn of qualified vaidyas	Number	300
	2. Training of compounders, nurses.	3.70	Trainees.	"	600
	3. Opening of ayurvedic/unani dispensaries and consolidation.	39.30	1. New dispensaries. 2. 'C' class dispensaries to be upgraded..	"	200 50
	4. Amalgamation of Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies.	6.00		"	-
	5. Establishment of Arogya-kendras.	4.00	Arogya-kendras.	Number	5
	6. Establishment of Yogic-kendras	2.00	Yogic-kendras.	"	5
	7. Construction of ayurvedic/unani dispensary buildings.	2.50	Dispensary buildings.	"	50
	8. Staff for implementation.	3.50			
	TOTAL (B) ..	70.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (cont'd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	1	5	6
(C) Urban Water Supply					
Water supply and sanitation.	1. Schemes carried over from Second Plan. (Urban.)	190.00	Schemes.	Number	35
	2. New schemes.	75.00	—	—	—
	3. Drainage schemes.	75.00	—	—	—
	4. Ajmer water supply schemes.	150.00	—	—	—
	5. Establishment and training of staff.	6.00	—	—	—
	6. Tools and plants.	4.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL (C) ..	500.00			
(D) Rural Water Supply					
Water supply and sanitation.	1. Construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and conversion of step wells into sanitary wells.	100.00	—	—	—
(Rural).	2. Completion of pipe-water supply schemes carried over from Second Plan.	30.00	Schemes.	Number	42
	3. New pipe-water supply schemes.	25.00	„		53
	4. Investigation of sources of sweet water.	20.00	—	—	—
	5. Establishment and training of staff.	20.00	—	—	—
	6. Tools and plants.	5.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL (D) ..	200.00			
TOTAL FOR HEAD .. 1595.00 OF DEVELOPMENT					
Housing					
1. Low income group housing scheme.	Low income group housing.	215.00	Houses	Number	2,450
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1. ..	215.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2. Subsidised industrial housing scheme.	1. Jaipur	..	10·45	Tenements	Number	466
	2. Pali	..	9·50	"	"	312
	3. Beawar	..	1·75	"	"	250
	4. Sri Ganganagar	..	2·55	"	"	250
	5. Sawai Madhopur	..	10·17	"	"	350
	6. Phalodi	..	8·25	"	"	250
	7. Kota	..	4·95	"	"	200
	8. Udaipur	..	6·60	"	"	200
	9. Zawar mines	..	4·00	"	"	200
	10. Industrial estates at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Bharatpur.	10·23	"	"	"	250
	11. Loan and subsidy to co-operative societies.	1·55	"	"	"	126
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	70·00	"	"	2854	
3. Rural housing scheme.	Rural housing	..	125·00	Villages to be covered.	Number	400
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 ..	125·00				
4. Slum clearance scheme.	Slum clearance	..	10·00	Tenements	Number	120
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 4 ..	10·00				
TOTAL FOR HEAD ..		420·00				
OF DEVELOPMENT						

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Welfare of Backward Classes					
(A) Scheduled Tribes					
1. Education	1. Scholarships	25.00	Students to be benefited	Number	50,000
	2. Establishment of rented hostels.	15.00	Hostels	„	20
	3. Construction of hostel buildings	15.00	Buildings	„	30
	4. Ashram schools	10.00	Schools	„	10
	5. Aid to voluntary agencies	35.00	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 .. 100.00					
2. Economic Uplift.	1. Construction of tanks and dams.	40.00	Tanks and dams	Number	160
	2. Irrigation wells.	11.00	Wells	„	1,100
	3. Cottage industries	6.00	Individuals and co-operatives to be benefited	„	600
	4. Settlement on land	15.00	Families to be settled	Number	1,445
	5. Subsidy for agricultural implements	13.00	Families to be aided	„	2,600
TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 .. 85.00					
3. Health, housing and other schemes.	1. Drinking water wells, and conversion of step wells into draw wells	10.00	Wells	Number	500
	2. Legal aid	1.00	—	—	—
	3. Roads	7.00	Roads	Miles	70
	4. Planning, co-ordination and statistical cell	5.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3 .. 23.00				
TOTAL (A) .. 208.00					

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (s. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
2	3	4	5	6	
(B) Scheduled Castes					
1. Education.	1. Scholarships.	25.00	Students to be benefited	Number	50,000
	2. Establishment of rented hostels.	12.00	Hostels	"	15
	3. Construction of hospital buildings.	3.00	Buildings	"	6
	4. Aid to voluntary agencies.	10.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1. . .	50.00			
2. Economic uplift.	1. Settlement on land	15.00	Families to be settled	Number	1,445
	2. Subsidy for agricultural implements	10.00	Families to be aided	"	2,000
	3. Cottage industries	10.00	Individuals and co-operatives to be benefited	"	1,000
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2. . .	35.00			
3. Health, housing and other schemes.	1. Propaganda and publicity	1.00	—	—	—
	2. Drinking water wells	5.00	Wells	Number	250
	3. Legal aid	1.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 3. . .	7.00			
	TOTAL (B) . . .	92.00			
(C) Nomadic Tribes (Gadia Lohars)					
1. Education.	1. Scholarships	1.00	Students to be benefited	Number	2,000
	2. Peripatetic schools	2.00	Schools	"	8
	3. Aid to voluntary agencies	2.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1. . .	5.00			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.).

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Other schemes	1. Cottage industries	5.00	Workshop	Number	1
	2. Rehabilitation	10.00	Families to be rehabilitated	,,	710
	3. Housing	5.00	Houses	,,	666
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ...	20.00			
	TOTAL (C) ..	25.00			
	TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT ..	325.00			
Social Welfare					
1. State social welfare schemes.	1. Child welfare.	4.00	Foundling home-cum. orphanages.	Number	2
	2. Home for the aged and infirm.	2.00	Home.	,,	1
	3. Administration, research and coordination.	3.00	—	—	—
	4. Welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped:	10.96			
	(a) Schools for blind boys and girls.	3.16	Schools.	Number	2
	(b) Training centre for adult blinds.	1.00	Centre.	,,	1
	(c) School for deaf and dumb.	2.79	School.	,,	1
	(d) Training centre for deaf and dumb.	1.00	Centre.	,,	1
	(e) Training centre for orthopaedically handicapped.	2.50	Centre.	,,	1
	(f) Stipends for the handicapped.	0.51	—	—	—
	5. Aid to voluntary agencies.	2.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..	21.96			

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Centrally sponsored schemes (State's share).	1. Social and moral hygiene and after-care services:	3.20		
		(a) Rescue home.	1.20	Home.	Number
		(b) After-care home.	2.00	Home.	"
		2. Social defence:	7.50		
		(a) Certified school.	0.75	School.	"
		(b) Remand home.	1.96	Homes.	"
		(c) Probation services.	3.04	Probation Officers.	"
		(d) Beggar home and workshop.	1.75	1. Home. 2. Workshop.	"
		3. Welfare extension projects.	7.34	Maintenance of projects of C. D. type.	"
		TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	18.04		
		TOTAL FOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	40.00		

Labour and Labour Welfare

1. Labour welfare schemes	1. Reorganisation of welfare centres (Appointment of staff).	4.31	—	—	—
	2. Opening of recreation centres.	0.77	Centres	Number	5
	3. Mobile cinema van.	0.81	Cinema van	"	1
	4. Buildings of labour welfare centres.	4.00	Buildings	"	5
	5. Bharat darshan yatra.	0.17	Yatras	"	2
	6. Divisional administration (Appointment of staff)	1.32	—	—	—
	7. Strengthening of minimum wages machinery (Appointment of staff).	1.59	—	—	—

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
	8. Labour investigation, survey & research (Appointment of inspectors and other staff).	1.18	--		
	9. Workers' holiday home.	0.85	Holiday home	Number	1
	10. Employees' State Insurance Scheme.	2.00	1. Extension of scheme in centres. 2. Construction of annexes at state hospitals. 3. Extension of the scheme to the families of insured persons at all centres including specialist facilities. 4. Maintenance of wards.	"	3
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 1 ..	17.00			
2. Centrally sponsored schemes (State's share only).	1. Manpower and employment.	5.00	1. New exchanges .. 2. University Employment Bureau. 3. Employment Information and Assistance Bureau. 4. Collection of employment market information-Districts to be covered. 5. Vocational guidance units.	"	8
	2. Craftsmen training ..	72.89	1. New institutes 2. Additional seats	"	11
	3. Apprenticeship training.	2.69	Additional seats	"	2,536
	4. Evening classes ..	0.73	Additional seats	"	100

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-68 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-68
1	2	3	4	5	6
	5. Expansion of Directorate of Technical Education (I. T. I. wing).	1.69	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR GROUP 2 ..	83.00	—	—	—
	TOTAL FOR HEAD .. OF DEVELOPMENT.	100.00			

Public Co-operation

Public co-operation schemes. .. 5'00

Statistics

Statistical schemes.	1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Eco- nomics and Statis- tics.	4.10	—	—	—
	2. Setting up of District Statistical Agen- cies..	9.80	Agencies to be started. Number		12
	3. Training of statis- tical personnel.	0.30	Personnel to be trained	,	16
	4. Sample surveys in collaboration with N. S. S. and ad hoc surveys for State Income estimates.	4.05	—	—	—
	5. Mechanical tabula- tion and printing unit.	6.75	1. Mechanical tabulation Number unit 2. Printing unit	1	1
	6. Conducting of eco- nomic and indus- trial survey.	5.00	—	—	—
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TOTAL FOR GROUP AND .. 30.00					
HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT.					

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN: (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-66 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets			Targets 1961-66
			Item	Unit	5	
1	2	3	4		6	
Information and Publicity						
Information and publicity in city	1. Urban publicity	8.00	1. Urban publicity units	Number	6	
	2. Urban information centres	"	"	"	5	
	3. Additional film screening units	"	"	"	8	
	2. Departmental publicity	2.00	Departmental publicity units	"	6	
	3. Documentary films	8.48	One reel documentary films	"	17	
4. Exhibitions		11.60	1. Mobile exhibition units	"	5	
			2. Field unit	"	1	
			3. Permanent exhibition at Jaipur	"	1	
			4. Production unit	"	21	
5. Information centres		12.00	1. District centres	"	1	
			2. Administrative unit at headquarters	"	—	
6. Pictorial publicity		3.90	—	Issues	208	
7. Publications		6.00	1. Weekly paper	"	60	
			2. Pamphlets	"	60	
			3. Folders	"	60	
			4. Leaflets	"	10	
			5. Big books	"	—	
8. Field publicity		3.42	—		—	
9. News Publicity		4.50	Teleprinter units	Number	8	
10. Research and reference		1.28	Research and reference wing.	"	1	
11. Songs and dramas.		1.55	—		—	
12. Supervision and administration		2.2	—		—	
TOTAL FOR GROUP AND HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT						
		65.00				

OUTLAY AND TARGETS DURING THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (contd.)

Group	Scheme	Outlay 1961-68 (Rs. in lakh)	Physical targets		
			Item	Unit	Targets 1961-68
1	2	3	4	5	6

Local Bodies

Urban Urban community deve- . 75.00 Urban population to Percentage 100
 community lopment.
 develop-
 ment.

TOTAL FOR GROUP AND .. 75.00
HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT

Others

Mandi develop- ment.	Development of mandis in:				
	(a) Bhakra area.	18.00	Mandis to be develop- ed.	Number	21
	(b) Chambal area	17.00	"	"	5
	(c) Rajasthan Canal area.	5.00	"	"	3

TOTAL FOR GROUP AND .. 40.00
HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT

GRAND TOTAL ... 23600.00

